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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPERS DISCONTINUED.—1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to him or to another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Anglo-American Claims Commission

Over-Issue of South Carolina Bonds.

Explanation of the State Officers

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1871.

Anglo-American Claims Commission.

All members of the Commission to consider American and English claims are present. Eighteen cases have been filed, and a large number are in the hands of the English Consul and in course of preparation. On Friday the Commission will adjourn till November, and on reassembling, questions of international law will be discussed, and an agreement made for guidance in consideration of special cases.

Prosser to be Prosecuted.

The charges against Postmaster Prosser, of Nashville, and papers on which they were based, have been brought to the notice of the Solicitor General, who advised that they be placed in the hands of the District Attorney for prosecution under the act forbidding members of Congress, under heavy penalties, from acting as attorney in claims against the government. The Postmaster General has forwarded copies of all the papers to Prosser.

The Over-Issue of South Carolina Bonds.

Governor Scott, State Treasurer Parker and Frank Moses, Speaker of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, arrived last evening from New York, and left this morning for Charleston. These parties intimate that Kempton, the State financial agent at New York city, is responsible for the scandal in relation to the over-issue of bonds, and that it will be ultimately shown that the State officials never had an intention that the extra amount ordered printed should ever be used except in accordance with law; that under Kempton's instructions as financial agent he was to keep a supply of bonds be kept by him and used as security for advances he might have made in the past or might make in the future, in behalf of the State; that, contrary to such instructions, he has thrown the bonds on the market, and sold them for just what he could get. With regard to the reasons for the over-issue in the first instance, these officials simply illustrate the statement that it was done to provide for the conversion of such of the State's securities as might be determined upon hereafter.

Resignation.

Chief Clerk Johns, of the Pension Bureau, has resigned.

Prominent Distillers from Ohio

Are here, in consultation with the Senate Finance Committee; among others J. W. Goff, of Cincinnati, and Dr. Woodward, of Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, November 15, 1871.

COCHISE TRUE TO HIS PLEDGE.

In reply to an inquiry as to the truth of the reported raid, conducted by Cochise, the Apache Chief, in violation of his recent pledge, the following telegram was received to-day:

SANTA FE, N. M., November 14—*Hon. Vincent Colyer:* Your telegram of the 6th instant received. Cochise has not left Canada Alamosa. If he had I would know it.

[Signed] NATHANIEL POPE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

The total amount of money received at the Treasury Department since November 30, 1863, and credited to the Conscience fund, is in gold coin $126,147. Of this amount $8,749 was received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN NOVA.

A number of prominent distillers are now in the city, for the purpose of urging upon the proper Congressional Committee a change in the revenue laws affecting distillation, and for securing the consolidation of taxes.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISING INSPECTORS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in an official circular, has promulgated the additional rules, regulations, &c., of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, which now make the full force of law. He especially directs attention to the rule which requires all steamers carrying passengers or freight, when lying at a wharf or landing without steam to work the pumps, to be provided with a certain number of portable fire extinguishers that have been approved by the Board of Supervising Inspectors and the Secretary of the Treasury. In enforcing the provisions of this rule, Inspectors are further advised to cause such fire extinguishers to be properly arranged on such steamers, and to give the watchman or other officers in charge thereof the necessary instructions for the use and management of the same.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

Sentence of Barkdale, the Wife-Murderer, at Columbia City, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., November 15, 1871.

The argument in the Barkdale murder case closed to-day at noon. The jury, after an absence of about an hour, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, leaving the fixing of the imprisonment for life. Barkdale is considerably affrighted, and thinks his sentence will be greater. The main speech upon the part of the State was delivered by Hon. A. T. Hooper, of this place; upon the part of the defense by Hon. John Coverdale, of Fort Wayne. Both efforts are spoken of by the bar as being among the ablest specches ever delivered in the court-room in this place. The charge of Judge Lowry to the jury is also highly commended.

CHICAGO.

The Correspondence Between Governor Palmer and Mayor Mason—Flour Mills Burned—General Beveridge's Majority 18,000.

CHICAGO, November 15.—The correspondence which took place between Governor Palmer and Mayor Mason before the withdrawal of the troops from this city is published. Governor Palmer, in his letter, says: "It is evident the greatest danger, and has occasioned me the profoundest mortification, that you have failed to inform me, as you could easily have done by telegraph or by my conference with Cochise, he reached Chicago on the 9th of October, of the necessity, in your judgment, for the employment of a military force for the protection of the city; and it has pained me quite as deeply that you should have thought it proper, without consulting with me by telegraph or otherwise, to have practically abdicated your functions as Mayor. Happily, there is no present, either real or imaginary, for the longer continuance of this anomalous state of affairs. The United States troops are now in Chicago in violation of law. Every act of the officers and soldiers of the United States army that operates to restrain or control the people is illegal, and their presence in the city, except for purposes of the United States, ought to be no longer continued. It is due to you that I should confess that, under the circumstances that surrounded you on the occasion of the late disaster, it was natural that you should incline to accept aid from any quarter to enable you to afford protection to persons and property in your city; but I regret that it did not occur to you that your own powers under the laws were adequate to meet the emergencies, and that you were entitled, upon notice to me, to the support of the whole power of the State. From information that I am not offered an opportunity to acquire officially, I have learned that Lieut. Gen. Sheridan has rendered valuable services, for which he deserves the thanks of the people of Illinois, but it would have been more satisfactory to them if he as a citizen had given to you assistance of his eminent abilities to organize the people to act in conjunction with the civil officers for their own protection."

Mayor Mason, in his reply to the above letter, says: "Had your Excellency, when in Chicago on the 11th and 12th of this month, informed me of Lieutenant General Sheridan of your disapprobation of the course that I had thought proper to pursue, in leaving, on the 10th inst., solicited his aid in preserving the peace and order of the city, and protecting the lives and property of its inhabitants, satisfactory reasons could have been given your Excellency for so doing, many of which it would even now be unwise to make public. In the performance of my official duty, I believed that the emergency required me to take the step that I did. If no notice, here, when the lives and property of the people, the peace and good order of a large city are in danger, that it is a time to stop and consider any question of policy, but that if the United States, by the strong arms of its military, can give the instantly required protection to life, property and order, it is the duty of those to power to avail themselves of such assistance."

The Diamond mills at Peoria, Ill., were destroyed by fire this morning. They were owned by Field, Leonard & Co. Loss heavy; insured for about $20,000 in the Ætna and Hartford, of Hartford; Ætna, Cincinnati; International and Underwriters, of New York; Franklin, of Philadelphia, and North American.

Returns from eighty-nine counties of this State for Congressman at large give Beveridge, Republican, a majority of 18,052. The thirteen counties to hear from, including Cook, will carry Beveridge's majority up to 18,000.

EARTHQUAKES

Towns in Peru Destroyed by Earthquakes—Few Lives Lost—Small-Pox.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Panama dates of the 2d instant are received. Captain Cram Craddock, of the steamship Guatemala, was killed by a Spanish sailor at Panama. The Assembly of Bolivia rejected the Federal Constitution. The reported assassination of President Morena, of Ecuador, is untrue. Archbishop Pinot and the Bishop of Guatemala were both expelled from Guatemala for meddling in the late revolution. A heavy earthquake occurred at Iquique and in the interior of Peru on the 5th of October. Considerable damage was done to buildings in Iquique, and there was a great panic among the people. Its effects were more disastrous in the interior, where the towns of Pisco and Ica were destroyed, scarcely a house being left standing. A fire succeeded the earthquake in Pisco. At Yarapaca the church, Pantheon, eighteen houses and dam of the river were destroyed. The towns of Camagama, Guasquina and Pachica also suffered severely. Very few lives were lost. The steamer Panama felt the earthquake at sea. Irregular local shocks on the 4th and 10th, but no buildings were damaged. The English ship Welsford, from Calcutta, for Germany, was totally lost off Cape Horn. The crew were saved.

There was an earthquake on the 25th ultimo at Baio, Chili, but no serious loss.

The small-pox was spreading at Santa Rosa, Chili, and had also broken out among the southern Buenos Ayrean troops.

THE Preacher said "There is nothing new under the sun." A great many thought that Pier, Dannais & Co. scream also was something new, and that they had got Mr. Solomon in a tight place, but now anticipations tell us that Methuselah drank the bottled cream ale, and it was to that they attribute the great age which that distinguished gentleman arrived at. So the wise man's character for veracity remains undisputed.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

A Huge Narrow-Gauge Scheme.

Northern and Southern West Virginia.

Wheeling and Lake Erie Project

THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE ROAD IN COURT.

LYNCHBURG, VA., November 15.—The case of Lisson, a stockholder, against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, Mahone, its President, and its directors, came on for hearing before the Circuit Court of the United States, Judges Bond and Rives on the bench. The bill is filed for the purpose of preventing Mahone and the officers of the corporation from negotiating certain bonds secured by a deed of trust on the line of road from Norfolk to Bristol, including the road of the corporation of the defendant, made by Mahone, President of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Company on the ground that he had no right to convey the property of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to secure fifteen millions of dollars of bonds of the latter company. The answers were filed, the question of their admission is reserved for to-morrow, when the case will proceed.

THE LEASE CONCLUDED.

The great lease was concluded Saturday by the assent of the Philadelphia and Trenton stockholders. This was the last corporation to act, and its assent binds the contract. There were nearly ten thousand more out, or more than three-quarters of the whole stock, and the ratification was unanimous. The Pennsylvania Central will take possession of the roads between Philadelphia and New York at once, and command an unbroken line of transit from both Atlantic termini to the Lakes, the sources of the Mississippi, St. Louis and San Francisco, Cairo, Western Virginia, and other points soon to be connected.

ANOTHER GREAT RAILWAY SCHEME.

The road for which the Oregonians are asking a land grant will place Portland within seventeen hundred miles of Omaha by a southern line. Dalles, the first point named, is eighty miles east from Portland, and on the left bank of the Columbia. The outline reported seems to indicate a purpose to turn the Blue Mountains by following the Lewis Fork or Snake river through its eastern Oregon; thence across Southwest Idaho to or near to the Malade, and then striking across the head of Salt Lake at Monument. A road has been surveyed from Monument to Boise City, on the Snake river, already. The distance to the Central road is given at 586 miles. Another proposal places the southern termination ninety-two miles further east, at Granger, near Bryan, on the Union Pacific. The road is intended to assist settlement—the whole region being now very sparsely occupied. It explores a portion of country where more than 225 miles east of the Goose Lake road, and as a northern arm of the Union Pacific would apparently militate to some degree against the Northern Pacific. But eventually, and sooner than most are ready to believe, the Central Pacific would apparently will be carried out—subsidy or no subsidy.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE.

A meeting was recently held in Sandusky, O., in the interests of the projected Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad. A committee was appointed to secure signatures to a petition to the Legislature for a special act authorizing the city of Sandusky and Portland township to issue $200,000 in bonds in aid of the project, it being stipulated that the amount of the project, it being stipulated that the amount so subscribed should not be paid to the company until satisfactory assurances are given that the road will be built, and that the money shall be expended at the northern terminus of the road, commencing at Sandusky City. This petition has already been largely signed, and little doubt is entertained that the Ohio Legislature will pass the desired law. Committees are actively at work in all the counties in Ohio through which the road will pass, soliciting subscriptions to the capital stock, and are meeting with the most encouraging success. There is considerable discussion in Belmont and Harrison counties as to the route to be taken by the road from Wheeling to the intersection with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, a distance of some thirty-five or forty miles, and the two gentlemen of position are talked of, all possessing advantages, but it is just now impossible to say which one will be selected. From a letter from Paul Bagaley, Esq., Secretary of the company, we learn that a number of Eastern capitalists have been over the line, examined for themselves as entirely satisfied in regard to the project, and declaring that they are ready to take hold and push the work as soon as the local subscriptions are raised.

NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company was held in Philadelphia last week. The report of the officers of the road states that the arrangements for the management of the road appear to give entire satisfaction to all parties interested. The lease to the Philadelphia and Reading Company has proved advantageous. The lessees have made three quarterly payments at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the company. The following named persons were elected directors: Winfield Scott Wilson, for the ensuing year; Joseph Perot, J. N. Williamson, Wm. Musser and W. H. Silnghuf, for four years.

THE NEW CASTLE AND FRANKLIN.

The Mercer *Dispatch* says the projects of the above railroad, as far as Mercer county is concerned, are very flattering. Over $100,000 in subscriptions have already been secured, and it is said as if the whole amount required would soon be made up.

THE NEW MERCER IN ACTION.—PA.

We learn from the Gettysburg *Star* that a movement is on foot in that county for building a railroad from Fairfield to Emmettsburg, Md. A meeting was held in the former place last week, at which a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses of a survey. The route is said to be a very favorable one, and easy grade, and the road could be built at comparatively light expense.

FROM CARNEYVILLE OR BUTLER COAL FIELDS.

The Butler *Herald* states that the railroad from Greenville, Mercer county, to the coal fields in the northern part of Butler county, is being pushed with great energy. Work is progressing all along the line, and the prospect is excellent for the early completion of the road.

THE GROWTH OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The enormous increase of railway freights is one of the marvels of recent business development in the United States. Notwithstanding the immense increase of railroads in the Northern States, the increase not now one of the leading lines which is not fairly blocked with freight. It may be moreover broadly stated that not one of the great east and west roads possesses to-day tracks and machinery to do properly the business that crowds upon it. The Pennsylvania Central, the Lake Shore, the Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western are all in the market this fall as heavy purchasers of new engines and cars, one of the lines having in process of construction one hundred and twenty new engines, and another of two thousand five hundred cars of a single class. Cars and locomotives builders are surfeited with orders covering all the work that they can possibly turn out for months to come. Not less notable is the inadequacy of the capacity of the roads themselves. Lines that for years have been content with a single track now yield to the pressure of growing traffic and are laying with all possible dispatch a second line of rails. The double-tracking of the Lake Shore road throughout its entire length is an example of this. The Pennsylvania Central is intended to assist settlement—the whole region being now very sparsely occupied. It explores a portion of country more than 225 miles east of the Goose Lake road, and as a northern arm of the Union Pacific would apparently militate to some degree against the Northern Pacific. But eventually, and sooner than most are ready to believe, the Central Pacific would apparently will be carried out—subsidy or no subsidy.

FIRE AT MANSFIELD, O.

Grocery Store and Contents Destroyed —A Man Dies From Exposure.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., November 15, 1871.

The grocery store of J. B. Downs, on Main street, and all its contents, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss on building and stock about one thousand dollars; fully covered by insurance in the Phœnix, of Hartford, and Commerce, of Albany. The brick building adjoining, owned by William Cope and occupied by D. T. Custer as a hardware store, was considerably damaged; insured in the Knox Mutual of Mount Vernon.

Alexander Harbaugh was found dead in a neighbor's yard this morning. He had been to the neighbor's house early in the evening and being subject to fits, is supposed to have fallen in a fit as he left the house, and perished from exposure, as the night was very stormy.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The proposition for a paid fire department in New Orleans has gone by the board. It is said a contract will be awarded the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Association at the rate of $140,000 per annum for ten years.

The heavy northeast gale of Tuesday night did great damage to the shipping in the harbor at Cleveland. Many vessels were more or less injured, and the scow H. G. Williams foundered and capsized, drowning the woman, Mrs. Hannah Lee.

The National Congregational Council convened in Oberlin, Ohio, yesterday. About four hundred delegates are in attendance, including many distinguished D.D.'s. The Rev. Dr. Holton, of Milwaukee, was elected Moderator *pro tem.*

The Congressional Committee on the Mississippi River Levees, **Messrs. Gorry, McKee** and Duke, accompanied by Gov. Warmouth and other prominent citizens, made an excursion from New Orleans down the river on the revenue cutter Wilderness and returned last evening. Speeches were made by members of the committee, Gov. Warmouth and Gen. Harry T. Hays.

Frost in New Orleans yesterday morning.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's lines have been extended to Brownsville, Texas.

A Portsmouth, N. H., dispatch says: The storm has raged here very heavily all day, with wind mainly from the east and southeast. The tide has been the highest for many years, and much damage has been done to the wharves, shipping, &c. The Eastern railroad track and Hampton marshes were submerged. Some small bridges were washed out, and it was feared the track was undermined, so that no trains have passed either way since noon. Travel and the mails between Boston and Portland are interrupted.

The whole of Cameron's block on King street, Coventry, Ont., was burned yesterday, including the *Star* office, Johnston & Payne's and Cameron & Burrow's law offices and the Huron Hotel. Loss $21,000. Insured.

The loss of the Gloucester fishing fleet during the present season has been greater than during any previous year, and the number of lives which have been sacrificed exceeds that of any other year except 1862. Twenty-two vessels have been wrecked, sunk or abandoned, valued at $103,000, on which there was $80,316 insurance, nearly all, however, on the mutual plan. One hundred and thirty-six fishermen lost their lives, forty-five of whom left widows, and upward of ninety children were left fatherless. During 1870 the number of vessels lost was thirteen, valued at $13,500; insurance, $9,495; number of lives lost, eighty-eight.

FIGHTING A BEAR IN A CATTLE CAR.

An Indian Locked up with Beasts—A Terrific Fight—Monkeys and Snakes Looking On—Bread, Turnips, and $8 a Month.

From the London (Canada) Free Press.

The men on the mixed train going west yesterday morning had a pretty good-sized sensation just as the train arrived in Bothwell. As the noise of the wheels subsided unusual and excited sounds were heard issuing from a bonded car which all along the passage from the Suspension Bridge had remained locked. The curiosity of a number of the passengers from any one, as no one on the train seemed aware of its true contents. Gradually the noises grew louder and more excited, snarling was heard, accompanied by shouts and exclamations from a human voice, and a series of low, fierce snarls and growls as if from an enraged and powerful animal. The excitement grew more and more excited but perfectly unintelligible exclamations. Presently a loud crash, as if some of the car which each moment grew more desperate and alarming. Then a cry for help, followed by a rush to the door and the voice of the man, which had by this time grown more coherent, but sounded faint and muffled, broke out in the following appealing way: "Brek door! brek door! Injin get kill!" After which the struggle seemed to be renewed more furiously than ever, "Injin" giving vent to short yells or pain and rage.

No time was lost by the men outside, who proceeded at once to obey the call, and break the lock. So soon as the door was opened, rather more than out sprang a strapping young Indian in a terrible state of mingled fright and rage. His hair, usually long hanging in shreds about his body, and displaying paintings towards preventing the "Brek door; brek door! Injin get kill!" After which the struggle seemed to be renewed more furiously than ever, "Injin" giving vent to short yells of

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

The rains of the present week, although not so copious as desired, have produced such a rise in our rivers as will enable coal shippers to get out with light tows. Telegraphic dispatches from Oil City, last night, report six feet three inches, and rising; at Brownsville there were four feet six inches, and at this port five feet, large, and rising. There is great activity among all those interested in river navigation. There has been no coal run from this city since May last.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* is a very old institution, with little to boast of but its antiquity. In all the decrepitude of age, its mind is burdened with sorrows, real and imaginary, without the resignation which gives the moral force to support them. The *Gazette* is very unhappy, and we accord to its frailties all the indulgence, and to its sufferings all the sympathy to which our venerable contemporary, despite its chidings, is fairly entitled to receive.

Our old neighbor has been thrown into a tempest of hysterical rage, because a few days ago, in referring to a libel suit instituted two years since, we stated what honor and manhood, truth and justice to an individual person required us to say, namely: that we had investigated certain charges represented to us to be capable of proof, and found them unsustained by evidence. Our antiquated neighbor, who seems to have no enjoyment except in finding fault with somebody, is not satisfied with us; or rather finds a source of supreme satisfaction in being furnished with an opportunity to "wag her tongue" at us. Rail away, venerable neighbor, it is the privilege of discontented old age. We will not hurt your feelings by publishing your abject recantation given to the world in your own columns, two months ago, of your wretched calumnies against Senator Kerr.

—The sensational twaddle which an evening contemporary published yesterday about the "ownership" of the Commercial, the alleged transfer of the "ownership" to a "Cameron Ring," the "change of political opinions" for a pecuniary consideration, &c., requires no further notice from us than the simple statement that it is false in fact, and has not even a shred of truth to cover the falsity.

Good! Evidences everywhere accumulate that the great uprising and quickening of public virtue which was begun in New York, is gradually spreading throughout the country. No intelligent man, not blinded by party prejudice, can doubt that the governments of more than one of the reconstructed Southern States have been unnecessarily expensive and flagitiously corrupt, or that in them a radical reform from the roots upwards is imperatively called for. The recent action of the Louisiana Republican State Central Committee, in placing itself squarely on the record in favor of reducing the expenses of the State Government to the lowest possible amount, and against the passage of all appropriations other than those absolutely necessary for the public welfare, will be everywhere commended for its wisdom and prudence; as will also the instructions of the Committee to the Republican members of the Legislature to conform their legislation with this principle, and further to protect the community against any unwise or improvident existing statutes and the wrongdoings of unfaithful public servants, by making such revisions and modifications of the printing, appropriation, revenue and other laws, as will result in a large and substantial reduction of taxes and the cost of collecting them. This programme of honesty, economy and retrenchment wherever possible, will, if faithfully carried out, win the Pelican State out of her embarrassments in a surprisingly short time. It is to be hoped that, having put her hand to the plow of these important economic and political reforms, she will not turn back because of any stumps or stones that may encumber the field and make her arms ache.

That which is sauce for the goose is sance for the gander. A Republican robber is not a whit better, nor less unsavory, than a Democratic thief, nor is there the slightest reason why he should not be treated in the same way, and visited with the same punishment and disgrace. The news which we get from Washington, that the Grand Jury of the District have found a true bill against ex-Congressman Stokes, of Tennessee, in the matter of the bounty frauds and false muster rolls to which we recently referred, is therefore cause for congratulation among all honest men. Now let us hope that no false notions of party interest or clemency may be allowed to delay, embarrass or tincture the prosecution, or in any manner to sway the proceedings against him; and that if he is guilty, as there certainly seems every reason to suppose him, he may be meted punishment in exact accordance with the measure of his crimes. Political rascality and corruption is all the more demoralizing when the knave professes to hold exalted views and to be governed by elevated principles. The scurviest and scabbiest curb-stone loafer who voted for Tweed is a far less loathsome and despicable object than the fair-seeming man who cloaks his private villainy under the mask of being an exponent of healthy and honorable public opinion. Joseph Surface, the libidinous "man of sentiment," is a worse type of humanity than Jack Sheppard, and it is sincerely to be hoped that every man in the Republican ranks who preaches patriotism and practices dishonesty may be relentlessly brought to book. Only in this way can the reaction in favor of honesty which has set in be made to purify the whole political atmosphere and benefit the entire country.

The steadiness with which certain Republican journals persist in regarding Mr. Colfax as a candidate for the Presidency, notwithstanding his repeated statements in public and private that he intended to retire from office permanently and finally at the close of his present term, is said to have induced him to reiterate to his friends this fixed resolve, and to declare emphatically that he will not permit his name to be used, under any circumstances, in connection with the next Presidential contest. If this report be true, as it probably is, the *Standard* and other "managing" papers will have to wipe out his name from their slate, and to cast about for another man. Mr. Colfax is said to express the opinion that any Republican who permits himself to be used in opposition to the nomination of President Grant will be irretrievably beaten and ruined. Whether the President has heretofore regarded Mr. Colfax as a possible opponent, is, of course, not known; but, simultaneously with the Vice President's distinct and definitive refusal to place himself in antagonism with his principal, come news that the President has thrown off a portion of the reserve which has hitherto characterized his conversations concerning his own canvass for the succession; and that he has lately said to several persons, with perfect distinctness, that he no longer had any doubt respecting his renomination and re-election. We refer to these matters by reason of the fact that they constitute by no means an unimportant part of current political activities and affairs.

The official returns of the New Jersey election show that the result, after all, parlook more of the character of a drawn battle than of a Democratic victory. Notwithstanding the election of a Democratic Governor, the State is virtually in the hands of the Republicans, the Senate standing the same as last year—twelve Republicans to nine Democrats, while in the Assembly there are thirty-six Republicans to twenty-four Democrats, a Republican gain of two from last year, giving a Republican majority of fifteen on joint ballot. This result insures the election of a Republican President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly, and the control of the legislation of the State, besides securing the reapportionment of the State for one or two additional members of Congress, which New Jersey will gain under the late census, and the appointment of the Treasurer, State Prison Inspector, State Librarian, and the various county judges who are elected by the joint action of the Legislature. On the other hand the Democratic Governor will have the appointment of a Chancellor, Clerk, four Judges of the Supreme Court, three Judges of the Court of Errors, and a number of county prosecutors. All these appointments, however, have to be confirmed by the Senate, and while there is little doubt that that body will consider courteously and favorably the Governor's nominations, it will also be its duty to insist upon a reasonable division of offices between the parties in the case of such appointments. In New Jersey, moreover, the power of the Governor is more closely limited than in some other States. His veto may be overridden by a mere majority vote in both branches of the Legislature; and hence it will be easy for the Republicans to carry any important party measure, notwithstanding the Executive disapproval. Politically considered, therefore, the Legislature is of considerable more value than the Governor, and his election dwindles in importance and significance correspondingly.

THE OHIO RIVER NAVIGATION.

Our river interests have been subjected to misgovernment as well as neglect. They have been of such rapid growth, and the methods of managing them have undergone such broad changes, that their requirements have not been comprehended by Congress or by the parties holding them. Thus minute appropriations have been made for improving the navigation, which have not equaled in amount the losses sustained in consequence of the improper construction of bridges under Congressional authority. The river men are subjected to perpetual vexation and damaging interference by the passage of laws establishing regulations and restraints, drawn up and passed without understanding what must be their effect. All this may have happened without being shaped by sinister influences.

Step by step has the progress been made in the use of our invaluable natural highway, from the canoe and Durham boat, to the commodious steamer and the herculean tug, propelling acres of barges laden with thousands of tons of freight. The growth has been rapid—all within the memory of living men—and for the adjustment of its expanding parts there was no precedent to assist. There has been, consequently, much groping in darkness; many errors and mistakes committed; and possibly bad ends have been subserved by the perversion of good intentions.

But the needs are becoming plain, and the wrongs manifest. Cheap transportation is essential to individual and national prosperity. Without it, rich soil and mineral stores are of comparatively small importance, whilst they enrich and increase all communities possessing them, together with the means of cheaply circulating their products in the commercial exchanges of the world.

Of all the methods of transportation none is so inexpensive as that by water—on the ocean, lakes and rivers—open to the use of all men without toll or tax. And here our river men fairly and justly take their stand, and contend for the untrammeled use of the Ohio, whose free waters, coursing a thousand miles on their way toward the ocean, through one of the most fertile and charming regions of the world, were ordained to invite and encourage extensive inter-communication between the east and the west and the north and the south.

It has been thought by many that there is a clashing of interests between the river navigation and the railroads, and that the latter are exerting their mighty power to obstruct and destroy the navigation. This is a mistake. There is no necessary rivalry between the two systems. Each has its separate and proper sphere. As transportation by the river is done for less than one-fourth the cost for which it is done by railroads, the river is preferred for heavy freights, whilst the lighter take the other method. A striking illustration of this difference, now existing and impossible to be overcome, was made by W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., when examined before the Improvement Committee of Congress, February 2, 1869, the course of his testimony Mr. Roberts said:

"A fleet of coal boats has been safely run from the falls at Louisville to New Orleans, towed by the steamer Ajax, which had a total length of 720 feet, including steamer, and an extreme width of 250 feet including the fuel barges, covering about three acres and carrying sixteen thousand tons of coal.

"To convey the same amount of coal taken in tow by the Ajax, by rail, would require 800 cars to a car, each twenty-five cars to a train, would require sixteen hundred cars, divided into sixty-four trains, drawn by sixty-four locomotives."

In this instance the difference is some eight times in favor of the river and against the railroad. Between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati the difference is not quite so great, still preponderating enormously in favor of the river. By water our coal is delivered in Cincinnati for three cents a bushel, whilst the charge by rail is fifteen cents. Nothing can more strikingly exhibit the beneficent influence of the river than this cheapening of an article of prime necessity, as essential to subsistence as bread itself, and needed alike by the rich and the poor.

The mutual effects of both systems of transportation are co-operative. Each contributes to a general prosperity, and thus increases the business of the other. The river men regard the matter in this light, and only ask of the railroads not to obstruct their right of way derived from the Creator. And all liberal minded railroad men take the same view, and are ready to acknowledge the vast importance of the river navigation. Thus J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Central, who is the recognized head of the mighty railroad system of America, in his official reply, dated Philadelphia, March 8, 1871, to the Pittsburgh memorial asking for the removal of the railroad tracks from Liberty street, said:

"The location of the present depot is central to the business community, and especially convenient to the river trade; and while it is true that much of the trade that is now drawn by other lines to the vast regions tributary to the Pennsylvania Railroad, when improvement to the Ohio river and its tributaries is completed, can more readily and cheaply be brought to Pittsburgh and this company of the Ohio river, and that the present link between land and water transportation at the foot of Liberty street, now in fact existing, is no longer necessary. Whatever may be the now supposed condition of this river trade, we look forward to a period of time not far distant, when, by improvement to the Ohio river and the vessels navigating it, an outlet and highway for traffic for Pittsburgh will be found, possibly equal to that of all the railways radiating from that city."

The late John S. Roebling was examined before the same Committee of Congress above referred to, and was equally decided in his opinions upon the relative uses of water and rail transportation, and of the necessity of both for the promotion of the circulation of commodities and the advancement of general welfare. When speaking of the competition of the two systems he gave these unhesitating opinions in reply to the question—"whether the most valuable freights are transported by water or rail?"

"The most valuable freights are transported by rail; but I would add that in the future, if New Orleans should become a great port for the exportation of grain, which in the end it must be bound to be the natural outlet of the whole Valley of the Mississippi, transportation must be made cheap. The transportation of grain and of all the Western products will, in the course of time, become an immense item. Ten times its present value will certainly not be equal to its value fifty years hence. Take another item—that of coal. I am satisfied that in less than fifty years the tonnage of bituminous coal will amount to one hundred millions of tons a year; but it now amounts to no more than ten million tons, including all the Pittsburgh mines and the mines above Pittsburgh, and all the way around.

"Heavy freights will have to be transported in barges, the cheapest kind of transportation boats, towed by powerful steamboats."

Some railroad men of short-sighted and illiberal views ignore these undeniable facts, and insist that the rail will ultimately supersede the rivers in all kinds of transportation. Others, anxious to save the small additional cost of constructing bridges so as not to interfere with the navigation of rivers, are inclined for this selfish purpose to sacrifice and destroy these vital arteries of trade. It is for the Government to protect this great interest against injury from any quarter whatsoever.

The new regulation for reduced steam pressure, required by the law of 28th February, 1871, if applied to towboats, would, in the opinion of river men, nearly ruin the system of cheap transportation by tows, or, in other words, break up the river business. The policy of such a regulation is erroneous and unjust. There is no more propriety in such interference than there would be in extending it to all the mills, workshops and manufactories where steam is used. Towboats are strictly private concerns; they carry no passengers; they are commanded, engineered and controlled by sober, disereet men; accidents are more rare in them than in the steam mills upon land; those who have them in charge know what they are about, and as they value their lives they never relax in their vigilance or permit any imprudencies in their management. These boats are peculiarly constructed; they are required to be of great strength; they are propelled by powerful engines supplied by numerous capacious boilers. All these requisites are essential to the duties they are constructed to perform—to move, handle and control the enormous tonnage of the barges they have in tow—these large freights to each boat being essential to cheap transportation, in which the entire country is interested.

The policy of the regulation in question, was undoubtedly to protect travelers upon passenger boats, and may be very well if enforced upon them. Appalling accidents have been of frequent occurrence, sacrificing lives and property, through the recklessness usual in racing, or the negligence too often manifested by the merry crews of passenger steamers. But the towboats are differently managed, differently manned and differently constructed. They are not common carriers, as they take neither freight nor passengers. Their mission and their duties are wholly different, and the extending to them restrictions and restraints suggested by accidents upon boats of an entirely different character, and used for widely different purposes, could never have been intended by Congress, if the subject were correctly understood.

The matter of improving the navigation of the Ohio by appropriations commensurate in amount to the great importance of its public uses and the vast aggregate of its annual commerce presents a plain duty to Congress as just and imperative as any that can possibly come before that body. Official records, kept by the Government engineers having in charge the expenditure of the pitiful fifty thousand appropriated annually to the river improvement, show that the Ohio trade about equals the entire foreign commerce of the whole nation, to protect which millions are expended in keeping up a navy, a light house system, improving harbors, &c., &c. If the people of the States bordering upon our rivers will second their interest in this regard by instructing their Senators and Representatives with sufficient emphasis to show they are in earnest, the rivers, especially the Ohio, can be made navigable the year round for a less sum than is annually bestowed upon the foreign commerce of the country. This is a subject requiring the immediate and serious attention of all the legions of citizens now inhabiting the Mississippi Valley.

THE COLORED MAN AS A JUROR.

At the recent term of the United States District Court, held in this city, there were six persons of color on the jury panels. We have been at some pains to learn what degree of intelligence, as compared with the white juror, these persons exhibited in the deliberations of the jury, and what degree of consideration was extended to them by fellow-jurors, counsel and parties. While it is probable that the colored jurors in attendance on the United States Court were considerably above the average of their race in education and native ability, we are pleased to be able to say, on the best authority, that they commanded respect for their intelligence and personal demeanor; that they excited the prejudices of no one, and that exactly the same degree of consideration was given to the individual judgment of each of these six colored jurors, in the deliberations of the jury, that was accorded to the white man holding the same position. Of the six, four sat on the Traverse Jury, and two on the Grand Jury. It is a fact of some significance that neither the District Attorney nor counsel for the defense challenged, in any case tried, any one of the four called on the petit jury, while many of the other persons on the panel were repeatedly challenged by both sides. The fact that the colored juror was neither courted nor avoided shows that the people have already become accustomed to his presence in the jury box. An the fact that as an agent in the administration of justice, his intelligence, character and fitness are ascertained by the same tests which we apply to the white race; in other words, that the negro is now being treated as a man, and allowed to stand on his merits as a man, is the best possible evidence that he is fast disappearing from the domain of politics. What we have said about the colored juror in the United States Courts, applies with the same force to the colored juror in the State Courts of this county. He has ceased to attract any attention on account of his color.

Truth is said to lie at the bottom of a well. The Atlantic cable lies at the bottom of the sea. Close upon the heels of the report from Paris that the Empress was about to abandon Rome and accept an asylum under the protection of the French government, comes an emphatic declaration that he has not the slightest intention of leaving the scene of his unhappy turmoils in the Holy City. This is hardly to be wondered at. His withdrawal from Rome would accomplish the complete unification of Italy, and put an end forever to all hopes of the restoration of his own temporal power, if, indeed, it has not already done so. His Holiness professes firmly to believe that Providence designs presently to restore this lost political dignity by special interposition, and he wants to be at his post when it occurs. Hence his refusal to budge. It is painful and pitiful to witness the dogged obstinacy with which the old man maintains his opposition to the better civilization which has overtaken him. It seems in some respects to have unhinged him. The condition of the College of Cardinals is every day becoming more and more critical, yet all efforts to induce the Pope to give the subject attention have hitherto proved unavailing. Twelve members of the college are, in the completest sense, invalidated, some by old age and others by disease, besides which there are twenty-four vacancies, leaving only thirty-four Cardinals to form a conclave. Pope Pius is said, however, to be quite determined not to create any new ones, in which purpose he is supported by the Jesuits, who are determined at all hazards to secure the succession of Cardinal Capalti, an extreme ultramontanist, and who fear that if their number were increased the execution of this design might possibly, by the loss of their majority, be prevented. And so the old man, with courage and devotion almost heroic in its tenacity and intensity, proposes to fight against "the stars in their courses" until he dies. So far as he is concerned his great countryman evidently uttered the immortal words *"E pur si muove"* in vain.

A Pertinent Inquiry.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Can you inform the public why the License Board decline to announce their decisions at a regular sitting of the Board, and resort to the ludicrous practice pursued by some of their predecessors? Do they expect to convince the people by such a course that everything is fair and above board in the Commissioners' office? It strikes me that it would have been prudent, to say the least, to avoid all appearance of secrecy in the granting of licenses, especially in view of the disclosures of the past. W.

Pittsburgh, November 16, 1871.

Mrs. Sherman, the Connecticut Poisoner.

A letter from New Haven states that the trial of Mrs. Lydia Sherman, accused of murder by poisoning, has been put over until the first week in December, when the counsel will offer a plea of insanity in her favor. She is charged with poisoning two of Sherman's children, two previous husbands and four of her offspring by Edward Strack, late a New York policeman. It is stated that she expresses every confidence in her acquittal, and that in her conversation or manner she betrays no apprehension of the result. It was impossible, says a correspondent who interviewed her, to trace any evidence of insanity, and she does not affect to be moved by any insane impulse, but talks like one who was entirely conscious of her innocence and her exoneration from the fearful charges made against her. If she be really guilty she is one of the most cold, blooded murderers who has ever been held to trial in this country. Very little hope is entertained of her conviction for poisoning Sherman, but for the death of a former husband, named Hurlbut, the evidence is reported to be of a strong and convincing character, she continues the topic of talk and discussion at New Haven, and very few can be found to believe in her guiltlessness notwithstanding her manner and look of conscious innocence.

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers have just issued a circular stating that they are now prepared to receive beneficiaries into the central asylum at Dayton, Ohio, or either of its branches at Augusta, Me.; Milwaukee, Wis., or southern branch, Hampton, Va. Application is first to be made by letter personally, when blank applications will be furnished to the applicant, and, if found duly qualified, transportation also furnished. Overseers of almshouses and charity hospitals having disabled soldiers subsisting on private benevolence are requested to report such cases to one of the managers at once. The asylums themselves are neither almshouses nor hospitals, but comfortable homes where subsistence, care, education and employment are provided by Congress, to be paid for from the forfeitures and fines of deserters from the army. Disabled soldiers having a wife, child or parent depending on them are not required to give up their pensions on entering an asylum. In certain special cases, to be determined by the Board, this is requisite with others. Compensation will also be given for profitable labor in these asylums, and the kindest treatment is assured to all. These advantages will doubtless be availed of by many disabled volunteers throughout the country, for whose benefit we have condensed the information above given. Applications by letter should be addressed to the Rev. W. H. Thomas, 185 Summit street, Brooklyn, New York.

"Among the fresh scraps of census returns, just received from Washington, we find the following: The number of idiots in New York is more than one-tenth of the idiotic in the whole country."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

At last, then, the mystery of the prolonged ascendancy of Tammany is accounted for. For certainly the Empire State is not without its full complement of knaves; and these, it seems, took advantage of the fools to the undoing of the few remaining wise men as well. Happily, however, there are grounds for supposing that many of these poor people have recently recovered their wandering wits, and that the number of feeble-minded is not now as large as represented above.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Londoner has invented a street lamp, with strips of looking glass arranged in its roof, somewhat after the manner of a Venetian blind. It is said to throw three times as much light upon the street as the ordinary lamp.

The Commissioner of Pensions, in his annual report, will give, for the first time, a list of the special pensioners, made so by the act of Congress. A statement will also be made showing the amount of money appropriated by Congress, since the foundation of the Government, to pay the pensioners. The sum appropriated for this purpose since the close of the war amounts to $180,000,000.

Another mineral product of Southwest Missouri, in Newton county, is said to have been found very profitable. It is a species of what is known to the trade as "Trpoli," an article used in polishing and burnishing gold, silver, steel, &c. This newly discovered substance somewhat resembles chalk, is harder, and is superior to the article "Tripoli" when the finest polish is requisite. One hundred and twenty dollars per ton is readily obtained for the article. The demand far exceeds the supply. It can be got out for the simple cost of the labor requisite to put it in merchantable shape.

A New Haven (Conn.) paper, speaking of the common use of opium in its various forms in that city, says enough is known to state that the sales are very great. Some of it, it is true, is used as a medicine, but far the largest amount is used to satisfy the cravings of the opium eater. There would be a somewhat startling list of names, should there be published the names of those who are in the habit of using opium. Some time since one of the first temperance lecturers in the United States delivered a lecture in New Haven, and had but an hour before made his laudanum bottle to be filled at a druggist's. Here is a subject for reformers to consider.

The olive crop of the Mediterranean countries has been very seriously injured by protracted drouth. Should the crop in France also prove a failure, of which there is some apprehension, the results will be serious. As it is, a material advance in the value of pure oil may be expected, and a proportionate advance in the demand for and cost in the cheaper substitutes, such as cotton and seed oil, which have lately been extensively used as salad oils and for the adulteration of olive oil both here and abroad.

A member of a family in Germantown was awakened a few nights since by a singular noise, and arose on the lookout for burglars, but was surprised to find his alarm occasioned by two rats, who had evidently formed a partnership. One rat was on the attic floor, rolling walnuts to the top of the stairway, and then throwing them off the top step, whence they would roll down to the story below, where his partner took charge of them, and rolled them into a hole in the vicinity of the stairway, where they were deposited.

The Massachusetts society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is destroying all horses found affected with glanders, which, in the language of an eminent veterinary professor, is "a frightful contitutional disease, both infectious and contagious, and dangerous alike to the human family when brought in close contact with an affected animal."

The advocates of a postal telegraph system take encouragement from the official report of the practical working of that system in Great Britain. In the first instance, when the government of Great Britain took charge of the telegraph lines for public use, the showing was greatly against the postal telegraph, especially in financial results. Now, after more than a year's experience, official data show over a million and a quarter dollars expenses, while the receipts have amounted to nearly five million dollars.

A novel plan has been proposed for transferring steamers and ships by railway overland from one body of water to another, which has been indorsed as practicable by experienced constructors. The plan is to employ an ordinary floating dock to raise the vessel and place it on a cradle-bed which stands on tracks. When the water is pumped out of the dock and the whole is lifted to the proper grade, a locomotive is attached and the train is hauled away like any other load. The road over which this transportation is to take place is to be nearly to sixty feet wide, with eight or more rails, the road bed to be capable of sustaining any weight. It is estimated that such a railway, with dock, &c., thirty-seven miles across the Isthmus of Panama, could be built for $22,500,000, while a canal, with the necessary locks and basins, would cost eight times that sum.

PERSONAL.

The Lord Bishop of Litchfield and the Right Rev. Dr. Hale, of St. Paul's Church, Wolverhampton, England, have been traversing the United States for the past few weeks. They have partaken of the hospitalities of many prominent personages, and have enjoyed a series of breakfasts, dinners and entertainments. On Tuesday a select company of the bishops and laymen of the Episcopal Church and other leading citizens entertained the Lord Bishop at breakfast at Delmonico's, New York.

There seems to be no longer any doubt of the marriage, within a month, of Secretary Robeson to Mrs. Aulick, widow of the late Commodore Aulick, of the Navy.

An occasional contributor to the *Independence Belge*, the leading paper of Belgium, conceived and executed a clever plan of commending himself to the consideration of the Emperor of China, in a paragraph to the effect that a M. Du Bois had died, leaving an enormous fortune, to be divided among persons of the name of Du Bois—who could prove relationship with him, and further stated that full particulars about the fortune would be given from time to time in the *Independence*. Nine Du Bois's are absent as numerous as the Smiths. Hundreds of calls have been instantly made upon the *Independence*, and, in consequence, the hoaxer was put upon the regular staff, with a good salary for his services.

The alumni of Princeton College, of the class of 1870, have resolved to erect a monument to the memory of Theodric R. Pryor, whose sad, death following a mental derangement, caused by over-exertion of mind, created a wide-spread feeling of sorrow among the graduates.

Hiram Powers and his family have been recreating at Scarborough, England. Mr. Powers's health is sufficiently restored to enable him to return to Florence.

A nice young girl at Green Bay, Wisconsin, was being courted by a nice young man. He was generously inclined, and made her presents of hair oil, which he purchased from the store of the father of the betrothed. After giving her some twenty bottles of the oleaginous fluid, he discovered he was working on credit—as fast as he presented them he registered them to the store, thus dutifully making trade for her father.

What Dyspepsia May End In.

Indigestion is not dangerous, say the faculty. Perhaps not in itself, while it remains mere indigestion; but look at the consequences to which it may lead, and often does lead when it becomes a chronic disease. A spark of fire is a small thing. A pressure of the foot will put it out; a breath will extinguish it. Yet if it may fire a powder mill or kindle a flame that will consume a city. In like manner indigestion may produce gastritis, cancer of the stomach, congestion of the bowels, apoplexy, liver disease, and many other dangerous maladies. Is it not wise, then, to check it in the germ? Nothing is more clearly and indisputably established than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will eradicate dyspepsia in all its stages. The first stage, with this wholesome, powerful, and infallible tonic and alterative. It is easier to quench a spark than a flame, and it is easier to cure dyspepsia when it is first developed, than when it has made headway by neglect, and become complicated with other ailments. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the bitters are as directly antagonistic to dyspepsia as water is to fire. There is no complaint on record proving this fact. The remedy is safe and agreeable. All the liquors of commerce prescribed as stimulants, leave a sting behind. But the sting is taken out of the spirituous basis of this preparation by vegetable medication, and, moreover, the stimulant thus medicated is of exceptional purity. Of all the tonics taken as safeguards or remedies for fever and ague, bilious remittents, and other fall epidemics, it is the only one that can uniformly be depended upon.

The Object and Value of Proposed Deep Sea Investigations.

Very shortly the Hassler Scientific Expedition, under the auspices of the United States Coast Survey, and the immediate direction of Prof. Agassiz, will start on a voyage of exploration more elaborate and important in its extent than any ever before undertaken in the United States in behalf of such investigation, and a more definite knowledge of the character and action of the sea. Its object is, in brief, to investigate the bottom of the ocean in its deepest part, to trace the sources of the currents and to compare the Atlantic with the Pacific in order to ascertain, among other things, whether the one is warmer than the other. Also whether the average temperature is the same, and what are the currents that come into conflict. In connection with this will be a study of the transparency of the ocean, the specific saltness of sea water, its specific gravity, and its chemical constitution, and of the animals inhabiting the sea bottom, and the fishes of the upper sea, by which, it is hoped, to get a better idea of ascertaining whether the great oceans in some past time communicated one with the other.

Owing to the limited knowledge now possessed, the problems connected with navigation, such as tides, and currents, are the least understood of any subject. All former expeditions and investigations have been for the purpose of learning the approaches to the coast for vessels. To determine how tides set in and currents flow, and to command a complete knowledge of our shore phenomenon, we must go beyond this to the sea bottom. The result of the comparison of the two oceans, the Atlantic and the Pacific, will be of exceeding importance. Whatever is determined, whether one ocean is warmer than the other, the one is warmer than the other, the canal question will be affected, and the investigations in behalf of a canal, if further pursued, can be carried on with better understanding and with clearer light than ever. The work has been divided so as to be thorough as possible, and satisfactory results may be expected.

Distilling Gas upon a New Principle.

A patent has been taken out, and is being already applied, in England and France, for the production of an improved gas at a great reduction of cost. A London journal says: The principle of the invention to be applied, we understand, is this—to distil gas at a low temperature instead of a high one, as on the present system, by which means it is possible to use iron retorts, instead of retorts of clay, at a great saving of expense, while the gas produced from the same coal is 30 per cent. more in quantity and of 50 per cent. better quality than the gas produced by previous methods, and the remaining products are also more valuable. The point which the public will appreciate is that there is said to be little or no sulphur in this new and cheaper gas. Such is the account of the invention which has been privately making way, the latest facts coming out regarding it being that a French company has bought the privilege of using the patent in France for £100,000, and that works are being erected for lighting the town of Barnet with gas at an early date, which will supply an experiment on the largest scale.

The expedition for deep sea exploration, which is fitting out under the direction of Count Pourtales, Professor Agassiz and other eminent scientific gentlemen, bids fair to be fruitful of results of the greatest importance to science, and, it is hoped, of signal advantage to commerce. The expenses of the expedition are met by a government appropriation, but the preservation of the specimens to be collected, for which service Professor Agassiz accompanies the expedition, is dependent upon private subscriptions, and it is estimated that the sum of twenty thousand dollars will be needed for this work. Only about half this amount has yet been secured, and it is vital to the complete success of the expedition that the full amount should be placed in Professor Agassiz's hands as soon as possible. All the collections made by the expedition are to be placed in the museum at Cambridge, and with the full amount named it will be possible to secure specimens of a value at least five times the subscription. Such an opportunity to secure scientific material does not present itself on account of the lack of funds.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A Southern Oregon paper thus criticises Joaquin Miller's "Kit Carson's Ride:" "Now, Kit Carson would never have attempted to run a race of forty miles with a prairie fire, even if old Revely was fool enough to advise him to do so. Why, the young squaw would have had more sense than that? Kit Carson, instead of throwing away his weapons and stripping himself naked, would have quietly kindled a fire in the grass, which would have made a safe track for his advance to the Brazos over the burnt territory—the herd of wild animals behind would have obliterated the trail and the pursuing Indians would have been thrown off the pursuit. Carson's fame rests on his skill and experience in all the vicissitudes and exigencies of a border life; and a poem, avowedly intended to perpetuate it, should have some incidents in it that illustrate that skill under trying circumstances. Instead of this, Mr. Miller has sacrificed all that was natural and reasonable in the incident, to a desire to turn Revely and the squaw to death, and let Carson plunge naked in the Brazos with no companion but a blind and singed horse and a million or so of half-roasted buffaloes."

It is stated that the duties collected at Boston last week exceeded the aggregate of Philapelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco. The amount of foreign goods imported at that port the present year will exceed in value (when entered for consumption) the sum of one hundred and twenty-six millions of dollars. Fifteen hundred and sixty-seven ships, barques and brigs have arrived there since January 1, against thirteen hundred and twenty-four in the same months last year. A fleet of one hundred and twenty vessels, of which twenty-five are large ships, are now on their way to Boston with valuable cargoes from foreign ports.

An amusing incident, says the Callao and Lima *Gazette*, took place at the Callao Theatre during the last representation of the tragedy entitled *Adriana Lecouvreur*. In the last act, where the poisoning takes place, and several actors call for medical assistance, a person in the body of the pit rose in a state of great excitement, and cried out in a stentorian voice, "Quit! quit! quit! Give Adriadne off!" The tragedy was brought to a close amid loud laughter, as may be imagined.

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FOR COACH MAKERS' USES.
Black Iron Varnish,
AND OTHER KINDS.
Buy None but the Best.
The Improved Sampson & Howe
Standard Scales,
OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.
Also, PATENT MONEY DRAWER, GROCERS' FIXTURES, WAREHOUSE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS.
SOUDER & McCLURG,
62 WOOD STREET.

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR—
GEO. F. COMLEY,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,
A. P. CALLOW.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—
JAMES BLACKMORE.

DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY,
Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of
Silks and Velvets,
Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.
Extra quality 25-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM H. MEWEN, DECEASED—Letters of Administration upon the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to
HENRY C. McEWEN, Administrator,
Oakdale, Pa.
2b

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—At Pittsburgh, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN McGAFFICK, of the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EX-CHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to trans. ct

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MANSFIELD, SALEM, LISBON, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. RICE,

C. C. MANCHESTER, H. P. McINTOSH,

R. W. TREETER, Cashier.

P. & B. M'KAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 15, 1871.

The indications of a sufficient rise in the river to let out the coal barges were very strong to-day, and rivermen were moving in getting everything in readiness for the important moment to start. It is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. Not only the people in the cities below are in pressing need of our coal, but the coal merchants here must have money. Immense amounts of coal paper had to be carried for them by our bankers and private lenders, and the long spell of low water has caused some grave apprehensions on the part of those who wanted their money. Scarcity of Eastern exchange still exists, but soon the oil dealers will commence buying oil, and a quick change may be expected.

—There are some changes in the price of local stocks. The most marked change is the decline in Pittsburgh gas stock, which has dropped from about a 100 to 75. This is attributed to the competition from a new company that propose to furnish gas to our citizens at a much lower price. Whether it will be able to establish itself remains for the future to develop.

—There was but one session of the Government Board to-day at New York in consequence of the death of one of the members. Rates are unchanged. Bonds of 81 were quoted at 117¾; 5-20s of '62 at 113¾@ 114 at 113¾; new 6ds at 114¾; 6ds at 114¾, and 6ds at 1144@ 115. Prices were irregular, 113¾@ 113¾. It is remarked that Government bonds have been strong on small transactions. Notwithstanding the sales by the insurance companies the floating stock in the market is kept very low by reason of the Government purchases and the demand for export. It is now almost impossible to get a round order for shipment, and the result is that the better class of railroad bonds will soon be known in Europe and be sent to their place; such bonds, for instance, as the Central Pacific, which, notwithstanding the decline in gold, closed strong at 102@ 102¼.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Central Pacific Railroad	89
Central Pacific Railroad	102¾
Currency Pacifics	113¾

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 15, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
C. & H.	93	93¼	93¼	93⅜	93½	93¾
Do. Scrip	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Adams Ex	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
Reading	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
Harlem						
Mich. Cent			122			
Lake Shore	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Cent	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
Cleve. & Pitts	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
C. & N. W	80¾	81	81	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
Pitts. Ft. W.	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Rock Island	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
St. Paul	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Do. pref	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	78	78
Fort Wayne	102	102	102	102	102	102
Ohio & Miss	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do. pref						
Toledo & Wabash	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Do. pref						
Terre Haute						
N. J. Central						
Canton Co.						
W. U. Tel						
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Adams Ex						
Wells F. Ex						
American Ex						
U. S. Ex						
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	98½
Philadelphia and Erie	24¾
Lehigh Navigation	25
Catawissa preferred	46
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130
Schuylkill Navigation	15
Reading	55¾

—JAMES W. KERRERT, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin, for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1871.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week to this time have been light, and in quality are about the same as those generally on sale. The number of buyers in attendance fair, the majority of whom are from New York and the country towns. The market to-day was rather slow, buyers purchasing very carefully, and holding off for lower prices. The advices from other markets are of a favorable character, and sellers are holding firm at about last week's prices. The number of cattle on, submitting small, the prospect looks good for a fair market. The following are the current rates: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $5 50 to $5 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $4 75 to $5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 25 to $4 50; bulls, stags and oxen, 900 to 1,200, $2 50 to $3 50; Texas steers, $3 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The arrival of hogs continue fair. The market to-day was active, and a good many hogs changed hands. The weather turning cold has a favorable effect on the market, and the feeling is better. The New York buyers took hold freely, and most all the hogs are sold. The following are the current rates for the different kinds and grades: Extra Philadelphia $4 80; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 60 to $4 70; good to prime New York, 190 to 220 lbs, $4 50 to $4 60; rough to common, $4 00 to $4 25.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep light this week to this time, being about twenty-five loads. The quality of the offerings is rather common. The market is slow and sluggish, buyers holding off and wanting to purchase at figures even lower than those of last week, which were considered bad enough. The demand this week is very light, and although the run is also light, still it seems to be enough to meet the wants of buyers. A few extra were sold for $5 50 @ 100 lbs, but this is considered a high figure this week. The following are the current prices for the different kinds: Extra 100 to 110 lbs, $5 00 to $5 25; good to prime, 85 to 99 lbs, $4 65 to $4 85; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00 to $3 75; poor culls and spring lambs, by the head, $1 50.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1871.

REMARKS.—Following the heavy rains of yesterday came a slight fall of snow, the *usual courtesy* of winter. The weather is raw and cold, and we fear the anticipated "coal boat rise" has been again postponed. With regard to the general characteristics of the markets there is little that is new or interesting to note. Prices are uniform, and are likely to continue so for a time. Flour is held firmly at quotations. Wheat is in light receipt and prices are stronger, with an advancing tendency. Groceries are moderately active at figures given below. Bacon and provisions remain unchanged, with a fair trade reported. Cheese is in good supply and prices are firm. The supply of apples has fallen off, and prices are of slightly firmer. Good butter is scarce and in demand. Fresh eggs in limited supply.

PRODUCE.—The following are the receipts of produce of the leading articles for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,301	3,481	7,782
Apples, bbls	2,342	3,511	9,854
Cheese, boxes	2,126	1,288	3,414
Corn, sacks	6,214	6,772	12,986
Wheat, sacks	1,792	1,229	3,021
Barley, sacks	2,405	3,707	6,112
Rye, sacks	1,057	2,666	4,323
Oats, sacks	12,881	8,665	21,546
Butter, packages	250	223	473
Bacon, pcs.	3,696	2,771	6,467
Bacon, tierces	42	41	83

The following are the WHOLESALE prices unless otherwise noted:

ASPHALTIC ANIMAL.—We are reported sales by the ton at $8 50 for broken, egg, stove and chestnut.

ASHES.—There is a better demand, with sales refined at 4½@5½c; Carbonate potash 7½c; common soda ash 4c; Caustic soda 4½@4¾c.

APPLE BUTTER.—There is a fair demand; one gallon bricks is $10 50 per dozen; kegs 70a75c per gallon.

APPLES.—Receipts 446 bbls. Prices are a shade stronger; good winter apples will fetch $3 per bbl.; car load, $2 50@3 00 per barrel; common as low as $1 50.

BEANS.—We are reported sales white navy at $2 50 at 75 ₱ bush; medium $2 50.

BUTTER.—Receipts light, being only 45 packages. Prime table is scarce and in demand; sales made at 24@25c ₱ lb. Little demand for an inferior quality.

BROOMS.—The factory filled its August and September orders and sets $1 75; bottom corn meal 90c ₱ bunch.

CRACKERS.—Jersey sweets $3 50a3 75 ₱ 100 lbs; Butter, more do $4 50a5 ₱ box; Pittsburgh Sodas 5½c ₱ pound.

CHEESE.—There is a light demand; old stock 10c; new 12@13c.

COAL OIL.—Sales of 44x43c ₱ gallon.

COAL OIL.—There is a fair demand at the following quotations: No 1 at 45a46c ₱ gallon; No 2 at 35a36c.

CANDLES.—Sperm 50c ₱ pound; 50 ₱ bunch; tallow 8½c ₱ lb.

CANDIES.—There is a fair demand for non-explosive or fire test at 22a22½c per gallon. The usual advance for small lots.

CHEESE.—There is a fair demand, with sales at 15½ adds for New York Goshen; 14¾a15c for Ohio do; Ohio factory, 14c; dairy 13½c. Receipts 253 boxes.

CHESTNUTS.—Sales at $2 50a3 75 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES.—$8 Bell Herries are held at $7 bals per barrel; $7 bals will purchase other varieties.

CANDLES.—Star, full weight, are worth 19c ₱ lb; short weight 17c; mould 12c.

CEMENT.—We are reported sales of Beeson's Phoenix Hydraulic $5 00a5 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ₱ bbl.

PEACHES.—There is a better inquiry, with sales of halves at 9c; bales, 8c; unpeeled, 5a5½c; quarters, 5a6c.

EGGS.—The supply of fresh eggs falls short of the demand; sales at 29a30c; packed, 24a25c.

FEATHERS.—Receipts since our last 736 bbls. We have no change to note in prices. The demand is altogether local. We quote as follows: Good spring extra $1 60a1 65; choice Mixed $1 50a1 55; fair to choice red winter $7 00a7 50. Rye flour, $4 50a5 00 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour $4 50 ₱ cwt; $2 00 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS.—The approach of winter causes a better demand; sales live geese, No. 1, at 72a75c for round lots.

GROCERIES.—The lull in the grocery market is over and gone, and our leading merchants report a fairly active trade. The approach of winter and low rivers would give them all the trade they could handle for the next month to come. We hope their fondest hopes may be realized. Sugar seems to have touched the "rise" point, and we are apprised of an advance of ½c on raw and ⅛c on refined sugars the coming week. With a good prospect of a further advance, coffees are still offered at former quotations, and the wise part in their views, but thus far the seller remains stiff on prices, with no disposition to make concessions. It may be another month before prices will be firmly established. The following are the government quotations of the market:

Coffees—Fancy Rio 24c; prime 23c; good 22c; fair 21½@22c; Java 24@25c; Laguayra 24@25c; Mocha 44c; pure roasted coffee 26c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 65c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good to fair $1 00@1 40; young hyson $1 25; good 90c; fair 55a60c. Soushong fancy $1 10; good 80c; fair 60c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 80c; fair 65c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed and powdered 14½c; granulated 13c. A coffee, 12¾c; B coffee, 12c; extra C 11¾c; C yellow 11¾c ₱ lb.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11¾c; prime 10@10½c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¾c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; do choice 70a75c.

Rice—Carolina 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾@8½c.

Syrups—Havana at Alder 75c; maple honey 65c.

GRAIN.—The receipts since our last foot up as follows: Wheat, 266 sacks; corn, 420 sacks; barley, 457 sacks; rye, 560 sacks; oats, 1,354 sacks. The market presents no new features. There is a fair demand for wheat and prices continue firm. We are reported sales of red winter at $1 40@1 42; prime white $1 45@1 50 bush. Oats—The opinion seems to prevail that for the present prices will range lower; sales of prime white at 45a46c; mixed at 44a46c ₱ bush. Corn—Sales now are at 57a58c; old crop 67a68 ₱ bush. Rye quiet at 85a90c ₱ bush. Barley is in better demand, with sales at 90a95c; fair to choice spring; fall 85a90c ₱ bush.

HOPS.—The arrivals are on the increase; sales new 71's at 60a70c; old 70's at 40c ₱ lb.

HAY.—Receipts light; pressed $24 00@25 00 ₱ ton.

HIDES.—We are reported sales at 7½@8½c.

HIDES.—Are coming in freely; sales green salted at 7½@8c; buffalo 6½@7c; green salted kip 14a16c; green salted calf 16a18c.

HONEY.—Regular sales are made at 28a30c ₱ lb.

HOMINY.—Sales at $3 00a3 50 ₱ bbl.

HEMP.—Prices are unchanged; Kentucky rough $165 ₱ ton; dressed $240.

LARD OIL.—There is a fair demand at the following quotations: No 1 at 85a90c ₱ gallon; No 2 at 85a90c.

LARD.—There is a better demand, with sales of prime steam at 9½@9¾c; kettle rendered 9¾@10c; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 90c ₱ gallon.

MINCE MEAT.—There is an active demand for "Atwood's," "Slocum's," and "Anderson's XXX"—the two former selling at 15c, the latter at 14c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED.—Middlings ₱ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 90; fine feed $1 75; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 90c ₱ bushel.

POTATOES.—Jersey sweets $3 50a3 75 ₱ bbl; Balls, more do $3 bbls ₱ bbl; Peachblows 35a40c ₱ bushel.

PEANUTS.—There is a light demand; old stock 10c; new 12a13c.

POULTRY.—Sales of chickens by the coop at 55a60c ₱ pair.

PEARS.—Sales at 4a4½c ₱ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Demand active, with sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 60; ½-lb $3; 1-lb $6 ₱ doz.

SPICES.—Cloves $6 bold 50 ₱ bush; timothy $2 00 @$2 25; flax seed $1 80.

SALT.—By car load at $1 85; small lots $2 00 ₱ bbl.

SUGAR.—We are reported sales Tennessee at 4½c ₱ lb.

VENISON.—10a12c ₱ lb, gross weight; saddles 20c.

TALLOW.—City rendered is No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7½ ₱ lb.

WILLOW.—Sales Keg...ocky at 10c.

WHISKEY.—Highwines 90c; common rectified 95c; $1 40; proof rectified $1 05@1 10; rye and corn $1 00 @1 25 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@5 00, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, November 16, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market was dull and prices very unsatisfactory, at least to the producers of the raw material, simply because prices were declining. The market still favors buyers, who don't seem very desirous to take advantage of the same.

The asking rates for the various deliveries were as follows: Spot 11c; S. O. all year 11c; S. O. all year 11c; S. O. all year 11½c. These are the lowest figures we have noted for some time. Sales 1,000 bbls spot at 11c; 1,000 bbls spot, Parker's, $4 68.

REFINED.

Market dull and prices lower. We did not learn of any transactions. We quote as follows: Spot, 22c; November 22¼c; December, 22¾c; January, 1872, 22¾c; January to July B. O., 24c.

[For latest dispatches see fourth page.]

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

OIL CITY, November 15.—Market dull; ordinary on a local head held at $4 50; refined 22c; crude 11c; last figures we have noted for some time. Sales 1,000 bbls spot at 11c; 1,000 bbls spot, Parker's, $4 68.

REFINED.

TITUSVILLE, November 15.—$4 10 bid for spot, with $5 15 asked.

ROUSVILLE, November 15.—Market quiet, but steady at $4 10 bid.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TIDIOUTE, November 15.—Market dull and nominal at $4 10.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 15.—Market firm at $4 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 15.—Market dull at $4 20. No sales reported.

OIL CITY, November 15.—Market on creek $4 25 @4 20; Oil City $4 42½@4 45.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—Crude 12½c; refitted, November, 22½c; December 22¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipped.	Consignees.	Barrels.
Parker & K.	Liberty Oil Works	468
H McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	289
H Hutchison	Liberty Oil Works	468
W Stewart	Stalbeam Oil Works	462
T Hackett	Standard Oil Works	459
Geo Ilaff	Keystone Oil Works	228
Geo Ilaff	Model Oil Works	240
J Bushnell	Model Oil Works	89
Unknown	H WO Tweedale	240
Total		2,944

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	bbls.		bbls.
Liberty Oil Works	935	Vesta Oil Works	308
Sanderson Oil Works	492	Stanhope Oil Works	450
Keystone Oil Works	228	Model Oil Works	329
H W O Tweedale	240		
Total			2,945

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, November 14, 1871.

John Spear & co, 294 bbls to Waring & King, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. & S, 100 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & l, 208 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee & Son, 325 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil co, 570 barrels to Warden, Frew & co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 882 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Total, 2,807

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

November 14.—There is a very firm market for all grades of pig iron, and in some cases prices are higher. Stocks are small and the demand good. Scrap iron is higher. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

No. 1 foundry	49 No. 1 mill
No. 2 foundry	37@38

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Missouri	Car-wheel

STONE COAL IRON.

No. 1 foundry	Scrap Mill
No. 2 foundry	36@37

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal	

SCRAP IRON.

Cast	$1 40@1 50 Wrought

BAR IRON.

Common ₱ lb	3¾@3¾c Charcoal

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse shoes	$5 50@5 75 Mule shoes

Enquirer.

Hog Killing Around the Falls.

The receipts since Saturday have been 7,276 head, part of which have gone into butchers' hands. Packers are still paying $4 20@4 40 per hundred. None of the houses have been killing since the last statement, or if they have, do not report any. The house of Brabrin & Lutterly, who has not hitherto been reported, has killed to date 2,000 head. The details this evening are as follows:

Houses	To-day.	To date.	In pens.
Anderson, Hamilton & Co	2,800	2,800	500
Brabrin & Litterle	2,000	2,000	
Hamilton Brothers	2,000	2,000	700
Hughes, Gosbee & Co	5,050	5,050	700
Jarvis & Co	3,615	3,615	2,500
Frick, Leib & Co	2,325	2,325	400
Owsley & Co	4,000	4,000	3,000
A. Schoepfel & Co	3,400	3,400	500
O. W. Thomas & Co	1,500	1,500	600
McMahan & Goodloe, New Albany	5,500	5,500	1,500
Total	31,190	31,190	10,200
Same date last year	2,261	12,297	1,321

Courier-Journal, Nov. 14.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

November 14.—We have not had sufficient rain to swell the river so as to ship coal from the mines, and with the present supply by railroad, and a steady inquiry, prices are firmly held.

Railroad, ₱ bush	00@36c
Youghiogheny, ₱ bush	3 —@4c
Gas Coke, from yards, ₱ bush	3 —@4c
Gas Coke, delivered, ₱ bush	0 —@14c
Hard Foundery, delivered, ₱ bush	0 —@20c

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾@111¾.

NEW YORK, November 15—P. M.

MONEY

A little more active at 5@6 ₱ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109.

GOLD

Dull and steady at 111¾@111¾. Loans were made at from 1 to 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $32,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong and higher, with a fair demand and small supply offering; there were nine offerings of bonds to-day, amounting to $1,297,600 from 110.10 to 111.87; 5-20's only $1,100 at from 110.10 to 111.34.

U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	5-20s, 1867	114¾
5-20s, 1862	111¾	Coupons, 1868	114¾
5-20s, 1864	111¾	10-40s	109¾
5-20s, 1865	111¾	Currency 6s	113¾
5-20s, 1865, new	114¼		

STATE SECURITIES

Closed strong, Tennessees particularly.

Tennessees, old	68	South Carolinas, July 29	34
Tennessee, new	67	South Carolinas, April 26	35
Missouri 6s	97		

STOCKS

Dull at merely nominal prices all the morning, as there was no call until 1 P. M., owing to the funeral of one of the members. At close the market was steady, with the exception of the Lake Shore, Illinois and Delaware and Lackawanna, which were strong and higher, the former selling up to 109, and the latter to 110. The Pacific Mail Steamship election resulted in the choice of the following ticket, for which 118,000 shares voted: A. B. Stockwell, W. H. Lockwood, H. Clews, J. D. Smith, Chas. J. Osborn, H. H. Baxter, O. H. Allingham, Alex. Mackay-Smith and E. C. Taylor. The above is what is called the opposition ticket. This affirms the inspectors at the election declared Clews and Lockwood ineligible, as neither held stock in their individual names, and that there was a failure to elect more than seven directors. The transfer books open to-morrow and the question as to the new election is the subject of much discussion. In some quarters it is the opinion that an entire new election will have to be held; in others that a no'w election will only be ordered for the two vacancies.

Western Union	68	Mich. South'n. Scrip	83¼
Adams Express	85½	Illinois Cent'l	133
Fargo	54	Cleveland & Pitts	124½
American Express	58	Northwestern com'n	60½
United States	57½	Northwestern pf'd.	85
Pacific Mail	47¾	Rock Island	102¾
New York Central	92½	St. Paul	56¾
N. Y. Central, Scrip	87	St. Paul, preferred	78¾
Erie	31½	Toledo & Wabash	46¾
Harlem	122	Toledo, Wabash & Western	28
Reading	110	Chicago & Alton	116½
Mich. Southern, new	93	Ohio & Mississippi	30½
Union Pacific	25¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 15, 1871.

FLOUR—Demand good at full prices.

WHEAT—Full prices asked, but buyers not willing to pay; $1 21a1 21½ regular; $1 21¾ seller last half this month; $1 23¾ seller December; No. 2, $1 12.

CORN—Dull and depressed at 47c cash; 46c seller November; 44c seller the year; rejected, 45½c.

OATS—Dull and lower at 32½c cash; 32½c seller November; rejected offered at 30c.

RYE—In good demand at 62¼@63¾c for regular and fresh.

BARLEY—Higher at 87a88c; No. 3, 47c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Lard firm and salable at 8½c. Pork held at $12 75. Others nominally unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull and droopingat sales at 90c; some low bid.

HOGS—Firmer at $4@4 30; receipts, 19,000 head.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Cotton active; middling uplands 23½c. Flour—Receipts, 9,000 bbls; and prices advanced; superfine western and State $5 90a6 25; extra western and State $6 30a6 75; fancy white $6 85a7 35; white wheat extra $7 25a7 60; extra Ohio $6 40a7 00; Missouri $6 40a7 35. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky active at 91c. Grain—Wheat opened firm and closed dull; No. 1 spring $1 29; No. 2 $1 24a1 26; winter red western $1 40@1 43; amber $1 65; white $1 66a1 75. Rye in demand and market firm; western $1 02a1 03; state $1 04a1 05. Corn—Receipts, 90,000 bush; Canada West 1,100 bush. Market steady. Canada West at 70c. Corn scarcely so firm; western mixed in store 68½@69c; afloat 68@68½c; oats opened very firm and closed heavy; western 50@52c; Ohio 52c. Hay steady; shipping $110; retail lots $110a115. Hops dull at 35a50c for new crop. Hides—Wagon for 60; and 5a5½c for 68. Eggs steady at 34a35c. Leather in fair request at 26a28c; Orinoco 24a27½c. Wool firm; extra Ohio 63a64c; unwashed 54a56c. Beef steady and unchanged. Molasses firm; New Orleans 60a67c. Rice firm at 8a. Petroleum—Crude 13c; refined 22½c. Turpentine quiet at 67¼a68c. Pork dull; cut meats unchanged. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam 9¼@9½c; kettle rendered 9¾a10c; December 9½c; last half December 9¾c; March 9¾a10c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The dry goods market generally is inactive, yet prices are pretty well sustained. Indian Orchard double weight bleached sheetings, which have been selling at 16c, are now reduced to 15½c. Other standard staples are steady at 12½c for Pacific extra sheetings; 11½c for Brookway do; 14c for Lonsdale and 13½c for Wamsutta drills; 11½c for Stark bleached do; 15c for Amoskeag do; 19a20c for ticks; 32c for stripes 3-32; and 64c for Lancaster do; 19a20c for Indian Orchard improved corset jean; 12½c for Kearsarge bleached and slate do; jeans; 16c for ⅞ pencil bleached satteen do; 15c for Amoskeag and Bates do; 14c for Pacific do; 12½c for muske do; 24c for No. 1 Willow Brook ticks; 11½c for Salt Hilver do; 13c for Electron Crown and Anchor flannels; 17½c for 4-4 do; 22c for 10-4 do; 25c for 11-4 do; 31c for 12-4 do; 12½c for bleached do; 11½c for Merrimac ⅞ and Manchester fancy prints, and 7½c for standard grades printing cloths.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, November 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 357, making a supply of 3,761 head, 22 cars of which were for export and 8 cars sold; market rules active at an advance of ¼c, with offerings generally sold; 1 car 1,600 lbs Kentucky steers, $4 60; 1 car 1,400 lbs do, $4 40; 418 Indiana steers, 1,069 to 1,259 lbs, $4 30@$5 15; 97 cows, 962 to 1,092 lbs, $4 00a$4 60; 200 Canada steers, 1,000 lbs, $4 60. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 3,219 head; market dull and declines 50c per 100 lbs; lower on Canadas; western neglected and no demand; sales 607 Canadas, 85 to 92 lbs, at $5 25@5 50; 271 Canada sheep, 107 to 135 lbs, $5 00a5 30. Hogs—Receipts 2,285 head; market active and 15a20c higher; sales 2,815 at $4 50a4 90 for mixed to choice.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 15.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm; low middling 17¾a17¾c. Flour firm at $6 00@6 75. Wheat quiet at $1 41a1 42. Corn dull and depressed; new 44c; old 51c. Oats steady at 32a36c. Rye steady at 71a79c. Barley quiet and for good demand at 90a95c. Pork dull at $13 00. Cut meats steady; shoulders, 3¾a4c; sides 6¾@6¾c; for clear rib, 6¾a7c; for clear, 7¼a7½c; 30 days in salt, all packed; nothing doing in old; no demand for future deliveries. Bacon dull at 7½c for short clear and long rib. Lard quiet at 8¾a9c. Whisky quiet at 88c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—Cotton 17¾c. Flour—demand good at full prices; fancy to choice $6 50a6 75; family $7a8 50. Wheat quiet at $1 36a1 37 for No 2 fall; $1 23a1 24 for No 3 do. Corn in fair demand and firm; mixed on track 42a43c; do sacked 43c. Oats a shade better; No 2 on track 34@35c; do sacked 36a37c. Barley—No 2 fall 90c. Rye quiet at 70c for spring. Whisky quiet at 89@90c. Provisions—Pork dull and nominal; lard unchanged, 6 offer 24½c. Sugar 9a11¼c for common to fully fair new Louisiana. Molasses 70a75c for new fermentation. Pork quiet at $14 on orders. Bacon dull; order lots shoulders 7¾c; do clear rib and clear sc.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 15.—Bagging quiet and steady at 16a17c. Cotton quiet and steady; middling 17½c. Flour quiet and unchanged; fancy $6 50a6 80. Grain quiet and firm; wheat $1 35a1 45; corn, new 42c; old 50c; oats 36c. Rosin dull and firm at $12 50. Bacon in light demand; shoulders 7½c; do clear rib sc; do clear 8½c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders digging sc; sides clear rib 7½c; do clear 8c. Hams—Sugar cured firm at 14a15c. Lard—Demand light at 9¼a9½c. Whisky steady; quiet and unchanged. Hogs dull and drooping; prime to choice $4 50a4 60. Whisky firm and quiet at 88c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota family extra $5 75a6 00; Ohio $6 00@6 50. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; red western and State $1 60a1 65; amber do $1 65a1 70. Rye 93@95c. Corn less active; yellow 56c; new 45a46c; Ohio mixed western 52a53c. Oats in good demand and firm; prices advanced; white and mixed 54c. Provisions dull; mess pork $14 25a14 50. Lard steady at 9¾@9¾c. Petroleum—crude 12½c; refined 22¾c. Whisky held firmly at 90c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 15.—Flour dull at $5 75a5 85 for extra spring. Wheat quiet and unchanged. No. 2 Milwaukee $1 21¾ cash; No. 1 do $1 23¾. Oats —No. 2 lower at 33½c. Corn—No. 2 mixed steady at 48c. Rye—No. 1 firmer at 66c. Barley No. 2 higher at 86c. Provisions nominal. Hogs weak at $3 80a4 10.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 15.—Wheat in fair demand and market firm. Wheat No 1 red winter dull at $1 42; No 2 red held at $1 39@1 40, $1 38 bid. Corn steady and in moderate demand; new 55c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 40c. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 15.—Flour steady; western family $7 50a8 50. Wheat firm; amber $1 75a1 85. Corn active; white 49½c; Canada 74c; yellow 48a50c. Provisions unchanged. Western butter—roll wanted at higher rates, 25a26c; low grades neglected. Whisky firmer at 90½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, November 15.—Wheat steady and in moderate demand at $1 57@1 58; No. 1 $1 47; amber $1 44.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Cotton active; middling uplands 23½c. Flour—Receipts, 9,000 bbls; and prices advanced; superfine western and State $5 90a6 25; extra western and State $6 30a6 75; fancy white $6 85a7 35; white wheat extra $7 25a7 60; extra Ohio $

THE VERY LATEST.

GREETING OF COMRADES.

Annual Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at Detroit.

DETROIT, November 15.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, now in session in this city, met in their fifth annual reunion at the Opera House, at ten o'clock, Lieutenant General Sheridan, Senior Vice President, presiding. General H. S. Williams delivered the address of welcome, after which the forenoon was consumed in short, happy speeches from Generals Hooker, Fairchilds, Governor of Wisconsin, Nathan Kimball, Jeff. C. Davis, H. A. Barnum, Wm. L. Stoughton, M. Dayton, and others. Letters from President Grant, Vice President Colfax, and from the Secretaries of War, of the Treasury, and of the Navy, also from General's Sherman, Buell, and Admiral Porter, were read by the Secretary. At three o'clock P. M. the Society reassembled and proceeded to the usual annual business, adjourning at six o'clock, to meet at eight o'clock to listen to the annual address by General H. A. Barnum. A large and intelligent audience of the citizens of Detroit met with the Society to listen to the annual address. The opera house, under the direction of the local executive committee, was handsomely decorated, and filled to crowded. After the delivery of the address the Society attended a reception given by Governor Baldwin. Detroit has received the Society magnificently. The Society meets for private business at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The banquet occurs Thursday evening at the opera house.

PARKS FAMILY TRAGEDY.

The Excitement but Slightly Abated—Miss Helen Still Lingering and Eveline Slightly Better.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 15.—The excitement in Clark county over this Parks tragedy has only slightly abated. There is no danger of lynching the prisoners. A number of other negroes were arrested on suspicion, including Squire Taylor, John Taylor, Early Hill, and another named Clay. A search of Taylor's house to-night brought out the fact that he had been receiving quantities of stolen goods from Chicago since the fire, larger quantities of which have been found packed in horses. The grand jury has been in session all day at Charlestown, where the prisoners were taken, examining into the affair. The prosecution thinks the evidence enough already to find a bill. Miss Helen Parks is still lingering, and seems to be slightly better, but could give no additional light on the subject.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Hon. John S. Way, of Woodsfield, Ohio, Judge of the Belmont and Monroe Circuit, was found dead at an early hour yesterday morning in one of the streets of that town. There were no signs of violence, and the presumption is that Judge Way, overcome by age and infirmity, had fallen early in the night and perished from exposure.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of West Virginia, which met in this city on Tuesday, closed last evening. Dr. Thomas H. Logan was elected Grand Master, Morris K. King Grand Senior Warden, and L. A. Lane Grand Junior Warden for the ensuing year.

Dr. Solomon Stoddard, of Omaha, Neb., was yesterday indicted for abortion.

A section man named Robinson, on the Union Pacific Railroad, at Omaha, Neb., received a letter on Tuesday, containing the information that he had fallen heir to £50,000 in England.

Both houses of the Illinois General Assembly met at Springfield yesterday. No business more than the ordinary routine of the organizing was transacted.

The Department of the Platte, which by a recent order was consolidated with that of the Missouri, is to be re-established. It is probable, however, that General Augur will be changed to the command of the Department of Texas, as first ordered.

At Blackstone, R. I., yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Frances Watfield took her young child to a shed and chopped its head to pieces with an ax. The mother, who was probably insane, made two attempts to drown herself last week.

A severe gale passed over Providence, R. I., yesterday morning. Fences, chimneys and some buildings were blown down.

The annual dinner of the American Institute of Architects took place at the Parker House, Boston, last evening. The next annual convention will probably be held in Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 15.

INDICTMENT OF STOKES.

To-day the grand jury of the Criminal Court of this district found a true bill against William S. Stokes, charging him with receiving fees while a Representative in Congress. The indictment consists of eight counts, and charges that on the first day of March, 1871, he being a Representative in Congress, did for compensation act as attorney in prosecuting certain claims of members of the company known as "Captain Beatty's Company of Independent Scouts." The statement in the case of Powell charges him with receiving money while an officer of the United States, and is similar in its counts to that in the case of Stokes. The names of Eli Hatfield Moulton and E. B. French are indorsed on each of the indictments as witnesses.

FREE LUNCH.

Ex-Postmaster General Horatio King entertained the Civil Service Commissioners to-day at lunch. A number of prominent department officials were present, including several members of the Cabinet.

CHEAP OPEN POSTAGE.

Negotiations are now pending for a reduction of the rate of postage between the United States and Switzerland, fixing the rate per half ounce, as sent by direct German mail by Bremen and Hamburg steamers, at seven cents.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER BUSINESS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

From October 2d, when the international money order system with Great Britain went into operation, to the 28th of the same month, the amount of money transmitted through its agency from this country to Great Britain was $26,961, and the same period from that country during that time was $14,684.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 15, 1871.

WAITING FOR DAYLIGHT.

A midnight dispatch from Spanish Hook states that the vessel seen from the Highlands this afternoon, which was supposed to be one of the Russian fleet, has stood off shore until morning.

FILE AGAIN SUED FOR LIBEL.

James Fisk, Jr., President of the Erie Railway Company, learning to-day that a warrant was out for his arrest on a charge of libel, the complainant being Miss Helen Josephine Mansfield, surrendered himself in the Yorkville Police Court this afternoon. Miss Mansfield charges Fisk with having suborned a colored boy named King, formerly in her employ, to swear to an affidavit charging her and Edward S. Stokes and a Mrs. Williams with conspiracy to blackmail him, by threatening to publish statements regarding the management of the Erie Railroad, and also circulated the affidavit. Maggie J. Ward, a servant in the employ of Miss Mansfield, in her affidavit swears that Fisk offered her inducements to swear to false affidavits for him. He was placed under $3,000 bonds to answer.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

OPENING OF THE LAKE SHORE AND TUSCARAWAS VALLEY ROAD.

MEDINA, November 16.—The Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad was opened at this place today. A train of SIX coaches arrived from Cleveland with 450 passengers. Among the directors of the road were the officers of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, and the Mayor and Council of Cleveland. The opening of the road was celebrated by the firing of cannon, speeches, free dinner, &c. In the evening there were illuminations, fireworks and a grand ball. Trains will commence running between Medina and Cleveland at once.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 15.—River risen two inches and still rising, with three feet eight at the head of the canal and twenty-two inches in the chute. Green, Barren and Salt rivers are rising. Clear, cold and windy. The Camella is loading for the Tennessee river. Several boats are advertised to leave for New Orleans in a few days. The Maria Louise is receiving for New Orleans and Red river. The canal will be opened on Monday, but only the old locks will be used, as it will take several weeks to remove the mud from the new locks.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 15.—Clear and pleasant. River risen four inches. Port list: Up—Parkville, 1 A. M.; Fayette, 8 A. M. Down—Runy, 10 A. M.; Mary Ament, 6 P. M. Business dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 15.—Arrived—Gen. Anderson, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Glencoe, St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Colorado, Vicksburg. Departed—Sallie, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Beaver, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Gen. Anderson, St. Louis, 4 P. M. River risen 16½ inches. Clear; thermometer 44.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—Arrived—City of Chester and St. Joseph, Memphis; Lady Pike, upper Mississippi. Departed—W. J. Lewis, Vicksburg; Pauline Carroll and Kate Kearney, New Orleans; Lake Superior and St. Johns, Keokuk. River falling. Weather clear and cool.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 15.—Clear and cool. River stationary. Departed—Turner and Forsythe, New Orleans; City of Vicksburg and Lockwood, Red river.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, November 15.—Clear and cool. River falling fast. Departed—Mary Boyd, Memphis.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—Arrived—Mary E. Poe and City of Quincy, St. Louis. Departed—Henry Ames, Kellogg and Gaps and Commonwealth, St. Louis.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 16.—River five feet, having risen six inches. Cloudy and cool. The Charles Bodman, Belle Vernon, St. Marys and Texas are loading for New Orleans direct.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 15.—Cotton steady; low middling 16c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 15.—Cotton firmer at 17½@17¾c. Receipts 1,927 bales; exports 3,000 bales.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—Cotton quiet; sales 7,600 bales good ordinary at 17@17½c; low middlings 17½@17¾c; middling uplands 18@18½c; receipts 3,022 bales; no exports; stock 90,179 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 15.—Cotton very firm, asking higher rates; middlings 17⅝c; net receipts 1,734 bales; exports, coastwise, 78 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 30,036 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 17¾c; net receipts 3,099 bales; exports to the Continent 1,911 bales; coastwise 621 bales; sales 650 bales; stock 79,052 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 15.—Cotton steady; middlings 17¾c; net receipts 1,468 bales; exports to Liverpool 1,061 bales; coastwise 1,312 bales; sales 600 bales.

NEW ORLEANS GROCERY MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—Sugar easier; inferior 8¾@9c; common 9¼@9½c; good common to good fair 9⅝@9¾c; fully fair to choice 9¾@10c; yellow clarified 11¼@11½c. Molasses firm; inferior 38@39c; common 40@42c; fair to prime 45@50c; strictly prime to choice 53@55c. Coffee dull at 15¾@16c.

TWO HUNDRED colored emigrants arrived at Fortress Monroe, Va., on the 4th inst., from the interior of that State, to take passage on the bark "Edith and Rose" for Liberia. The vessel was chartered by the American Colonization Society, and is expressly adapted to the purpose. About fifty more emigrants are expected from Tennessee, North Carolina and Maryland. They will be furnished with free transportation and rations on the passage, and will receive six months' provisions after arriving there. They are also to have a homestead of forty-five to ten acres of land.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Heavy Strike on the Dawson Farm, Pithole—Oil on Island Run—Excitement in Forest County—The St. Petersburg District.

A BIG WELL.

The Titusville *Courier* of yesterday says: The McGlaughlin well, on the Dawson farm at Pithole, caused a good deal of excitement among operators. An attempt having been made to drill it deeper and but five or six inches progress having been made, a great flow of oil commenced, which, at the lowest estimate, was called six hundred barrels, and a measurement gave over nine hundred. This flow was with the tools in, but off the bottom of the well. It had produced nothing during the twenty-four hours previous to its "bursting out," and probably the sudden flow of oil in such large quantities was caused by the accumulation from standing still. It cannot be less than a hundred and fifty barrel well, however, when it gets at its regular work. Dr. Shamburg is the lucky owner, and his hosts of friends in the oil region will congratulate him upon his good fortune.

OIL ON ISLAND RUN.

The Beaver *Conservative* has the following: We understand that Mr. Dennis Vaughn has struck a four barrel well on Island Run. Our townsman, Mr. J. R. Blackmore and others are now taking new leases on the Run. Nearer the mouth several new developments have recently been made. The oil business is reviving. Any information with regard to leases or purchases can be obtained by addressing Mr. Vaughn, at Ohlile, Beaver county, Pa. We confidently believe in the Island Run Oildorado. The wealth there has not yet been developed. We feel confident that its development will be a source of wealth to those who push it forward and, just now, the enterprising have a good opportunity.

OIL EXCITEMENT IN FOREST COUNTY.

The Tionesta *Republican* says: The derrick and rig on the Hickory farm has been pulled down and removed to "Cash-up City," the new oil town, situated about half a mile south of the east branch of Pithole creek, four and one half miles from here. Three wells are in operation, two of which are producing over a hundred barrels each. The whole hill is covered with derricks, buildings are rapidly going up, business of all kinds being started, and a general excitement is the result. It is coming around us, and we will have big wells here soon.

THE ST. PETERSBURG DISTRICT.

A correspondent writes from St. Petersburg to the Oil City *Derrick*: The whole country is dotted with derricks, from Keating's Furnace, on Turkey Run, to the Allegheny river, and houses and towns are springing up in all quarters as if by magic. Pioneers are out in all directions, endeavoring to lease or purchase land. A number of wells are soon to be put down at various points in the lower end of Beaver township, all the way up to old Jefferson Furnace, and we noticed new derricks here and there, from St. Petersburg clear out to Salem.

The well on Hiram Neely's farm, a short distance from Keating's, was about six feet in the Sand Rock at the time of my visit, and was flowing through the casing while they were drilling. The gas was very strong. The tank was about half full of oil, and everything indicates a large well. There is much excitement in that quarter over this strike, as it brings the development a long distance eastward. The Antwerp well, between the Neeley well and St. Petersburg, still yields between eighty and one hundred barrels a day. These are the only wells completed in that locality, though just west of St. Petersburg and about the Grass flats, there are several others being worked, yielding about six to seventy-five barrels a day. Both sides of the Clarion river, at the Grass flats, are lined with new derricks. Land ranges in price from $200 to $1,000 per acre, according to location and land owners near the large wells ask $200 an acre bonus and one-fourth royalty on leases.

I did not visit the Alum Rock well, though I learn that the water is not exhausted or shut off, and the well is therefore a drowning property of oil. It is estimated at from ten to twenty barrels.

A derrick is up and drilling will shortly be commenced on the land of Jacob Kissinger, on Cattail Run, in Madison township, about two miles from the Allegheny river.

Mr. A. James, the well known pioneer oil man, who first developed Pleasantville and other oil fields, is now making arrangements to put down several wells about Dyson Run and Mill Creek, if he can get a lease on favorable encouragement. He is an experienced operator, and should be treated liberally.

OHIO NEWS.

The remains of persons interred in the first burying ground at Marietta, laid out by the Ohio Company in 1788, are to be removed by order of the town Council.

Drilling for coal continues at North Newbury, Geauga county, with flattering prospects. Two Vienna companies, and we know not how many others, are prospecting the same locality with vigor, but as they know well how to keep their own counsel, the outside world are not yet fully posted as to the results.

A woman with a child about six weeks old was put in jail at Akron, last week, on the charge of incest with a brother. She belongd in the west part of the county, and lived with a sister and two brothers in one house. The brothers were arrested for the crime against the laws of God and man, and all three have fled.

On Friday last a descent was made by the Sheriff and posse on the residence of a man named English, the headquarters of an organized gang of housebreakers, near Chillicothe. A complete set of burglar's tools were captured, including books instructing novices in the art of burglary. Two men—English and Ecker—were arrested. Mr. Spurgeon, a merchant, has identified eight hundred dollars worth of goods.

An old lady, Mary Jackson, died recently at Dayton, Ohio, who, it is stated on reliable authority, has attained the remarkable age of one hundred and nineteen years. She was admitted to the county infirmary October 25, 1837, and her age at that time was registered at eighty-five years. Until within the last three weeks she was able to walk about the place, and was remarkably active for so aged a person. She had attained her "second sight," and was able to see to her last days without glasses. Her health had been remarkably good, and there was no indication of disease to the last, her life going out like a candle burned to the socket. She had been heard to say that her maiden name was Polly Mount, and that she was born in New York, but no information could be obtained from her as to whether she had any friends or relations living.

Huron county farmers are annoyed by thieves who rob their bee hives.

The Ashland *Times* says that Mr. Nell, living near Polk in that county, went out to close his barn doors, which were being flapped back and forth by the wind, and while exerting himself to close them, the wind hoisted one off its hinges. It fell upon him fracturing his skull and injuring him so severely, from the effects of which he died the next morning.

The Tuscarawas *Chronicle* tells of the following singular accident: David Moffat, of Dover township, Caroll county, had put a load in his ride, and not being being able to shoot it out, he concluded to draw the ball, but could not do it, so he took the gun apart and removed the powder from the breech; still being unable to remove the bullet, he decided to lay the barrel in the blacksmith's fire and melt it out. The barrel was therefore placed in the fire, and shortly afterwards Mr. Moffat's little girl nine years old, who was standing by, said, "Papa, it hurts." "What hurts?" said he; she then put her hand on her left hip, to indicate the place, and upon examination it was found that the ball had been forced from the gun by the heated air, and had struck the girl on the left hip, passed round the body and lodged in the right leg. When we last heard from her she was still living, but it was feared the wound would prove fatal.

The Grand Division of the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, an association "for the elevation of their standing as such, and their success in business," was in session in Cleveland on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Mr. L. Smith, of Altoona, Pa., was elected Grand Senthel of the order. The mutual life insurance association was organized.

Last Saturday Kittie Garome, daughter of Adam Garome, who lives four miles from Springfield, was sitting on a wagon in the field, and while the vehicle was in motion her dress caught in the wheel and she was at once dragged to the ground, falling in front of the wheel, which passed over her breast, killing her instantly. While falling she screamed, but she lived but a few seconds after the injury. Her father was in the field, too far off to render her any assistance.

In one of the Ohio towns a citizen had rendered himself obnoxious to the rest of the community, so he was placed in the hands of a vigilance committee for treatment. The chairman of the committee made the following report: We took the blind down to the river, made a hole in the ice and proceeded to duck him, but he slipped through our hands and hid under the ice. All our efforts to entice him out failed, and he has now retained his point of advantage some hours.

The members of the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry are to have a reunion at Canton, January 2, 1872.

James Holt, aged seventy-one years, fell dead from his chair at Steubenville, on Wednesday.

There are near completion at Jeffersonville, Jefferson county, thirty-two new coke ovens.

The Wooster *Democrat* says: A jolly wedding party, consisting of ladies and gentlemen from somewhere out of town, several days ago, drove up to the United States Hotel, in Wooster, in attractive buggies with fine horses. The party after enjoying themselves some hours in the parlor, when noon arrived, betook themselves to the wagon-yard, and took from the buggies a substantial meal, which they enjoyed heartily at the buggies. There was only one bed to ask $200 an acre bonus and one-fourth royalty on leases.

STATE NEWS.

A three-year-old child of John Moshier, of Pine Brook, Luzerne county, fell into a tub of hot water, a few days since, and was scalded to death.

The Mercer *Dispatch* states that Mr. Samuel Orwig, of that place, was attacked and very seriously injured by a young mare belonging to him on Friday last. He had gone into the stable and entered the stall where the animal was fastened, when she knocked him down with her fore-feet, and would have trampled him to death had not assistance arrived.

Michael Millard blew the gas out in his bed room in a Scranton hotel. The doctors are uncertain as to his recovery.

The Mercer county Agricultural Society has declared a dividend of twenty per cent. out of the proceeds of the late fair, after retaining two hundred dollars to pay expenses of improving and fitting the ground for next year.

A six months old babe died in the arms of its mother, Mrs. David Shaedler, of Poinstown, a few days ago, while that lady was walking from that place to Glasgow, a mile distant.

A little son of Samuel Miller, of Beech Creek, Center county, was choked to death a short time ago while lying in bed eating chestnuts.

Mr. W. S. Caldwell, of Hopewell township, Washington county, found an old mouse and five young ones in a snug little nest in an ear of corn which he picked from a stack in his field.

The iron ore found in Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, is said to yield a very heavy percentage.

The Reading *Times* states that within two years a commodious and elegant opera house will be erected in the central part of that city.

A new furnace is to be erected at Centreville, Bedford county, and a railroad across the mountain to connect the furnace with the Connellsville Road, by means of two inclined planes, is contemplated.

The total number of scholars in the public schools of Allentown is 2,446. In the High School there are thirty-four scholars.

The employees of Mt. Hickory furnace, near Sharpsville, have a night school, taught by Mr. John Fox, a laborer in the furnace. He is in every way competent, teaching geography, grammar, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, &c. It is well attended, and is pronounced a success.

The question of erecting machinery for a better supply of water is one which is being discussed in relation of the people in almost all the towns and boroughs of the State. Hundreds of thousands of dollars will be spent to secure plenty of water within the next five years in this State alone.

A small-pox hospital is being erected in Altoona, and the city council has resolved that all the physicians of the city be required, under a penalty of twenty dollars, to give notice by a placard on the front of any house where any case of small-pox or varioloid exists, and to notify the President of the Council of the same.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

WEDNESDAY, November 15, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of bar'r	Change in 24 hrs	Thermometer	Change in 24 hrs	Direction of wind	Velocity	Weather	Force, square ft.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.79		36		W.	23	Cl'dy	1
Cairo	30.29	05	50	8	N. W.	11	Cl'r	0
Chicago, Ill	30.40	01	38	3	N. W.	13	Cl'r	0
Cleveland, O	30.72	04	38	2	N. W.	17	Cl'r	0
Davenport, Iowa	30.36	04	33	8	N. W.	6	Cl'r	0
Detroit, Mich	30.62	03	36	4	N. W.	14	Cl'r	0
Louisville, Ky	30.23	07	39	4	N. W.	9	Cl'r	0
Memphis, Tenn	30.17	06	50	1	N.	4	Cl'r	0
Nashville, Tenn	30.21	06	45	1	N. W.	3	Cl'r	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	30.66	04	36	2	N. W.	19	Cl'r	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	30.66	04	36	2	N. W.	19	Cl'r	0
Sandusky, O	30.72	04	36	2	N. W.	17	Cl'r	0
St. Louis, Mo	30.25	05	36	1			Cl'r	A
St. Paul, Minn	30.28	03	35	3	S. E.	5	Cl'r	A
Vicksburg	30.28	04	46	2			Cl'r	A

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the following alphabets, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, storm; gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received from the lines of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

RESCUED FROM SHAME.

A Young Woman Taken from a House of Ill-Fame—Returns with her Relatives to her Home.

Last evening a lady and gentleman from Rochester, Pa., called upon Alderman Humbert, and, after a talk with the magistrate, ex-Chief of Police Hagne and Matt. Keep, the Alderman's constable, were observed to proceed suddenly from the office. Had they been followed, Mr. Shamburg would be found to enter a house not far from the corner of Logan street and Pasture alley, from which they soon after emerged, accompanied by a very pretty looking young woman. She walked a short distance in front of the officers to the headquarters of Alderman Humbert, which he entered. After a momentary conversation with the magistrate, she was ushered into a room in the rear of the office. Then might be heard some stifled sobs, and the low murmur of some very confidential conversation. The magistrate was subsequently asked into the back room, and soon thereafter he and the party from Rochester, together with the young woman who had been found on the "Hill," emerged, and said he was prepared to go with them. Going behind the door, however, he seized a large knife and threatened to stab the officers if they did not quit the house. He then went up stairs and got a revolver, and threatened to shoot them if they did not leave. They then prudently withdrew. Afterward they went to Deputy Mayor Nichols and made an information against him. A warrant was issued, but he managed to elude the vigilance of the officers until Tuesday, when Deputy Mayor Nichols met him on Sixth street. The Deputy went to Squire Bonaddonna's office and issued a warrant, which he immediately put in the hands of officer Anderson, who arrested Hall in a street car. He was held in $1,500 bail for a hearing this morning.

Relief Trustees Meeting.

All the Trustees of the fund for the relief of the Chicago and Northwestern sufferers, are requested to meet at the Mayor's office this morning. The report of the Committee on Banks, Banking Houses and Moneyed Institutions is completed, and will be presented at the meeting. Other important business is to be transacted, and a full attendance is desired.

The bleak blasts of winter were fully inaugurated yesterday morning when, about three o'clock, the congealed spray endeavored to make a landing on the streets and house tops. Although the effort could not be called a genuine success, yet it had its effect. Fires made their appearance in dining rooms, and bed chambers and stoves that had been more matrices of ornament for months, proved their efficiency. Ladies dived deep into the recesses of wardrobes, and sought for and found Malta a few days ago on their way, and will be followed by the attachment of the bed in a short time. When it is considered that the line, connecting at the Second Cataract, is to be 300 miles long, some idea may be formed of the amount of labor required to complete the work."

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* complains of the indefinitness of the existing steamboat inspection laws, yet the editor seems to doubt whether the assembling of a convention at Louisville, will vote to get any redress from Congress:

A nice time they will have of it, as they will find when they begin operations. The counter-bobbery from the innumerable patentees interested will be something terrific.

The law, as it stands, we are told, requires too many patented inventions to be adopted, and gives the Supervisors power to pile them on. At the present rate of prescribing patented apparatus, the mass of them will soon amount to a load of itself, leaving but little room for passengers and freight. Steamboat owners declare that the law and the rules together will ruin them, or drive them out of business.

THE MANDAMUS CASE.

Argument Before the Supreme Court—A "Heads I Win, Tails You Lose" Propostion—It Is Not Entertained by the Court—A Injunction Issued Commanding Emmerger to Make a Legal Certificate of Mr. Weakley's Election.

The argument in the matter of the application for a mandamus to compel John Emminger, one of the District return judges of the Senatorial election in the Nineteenth District, to give to J. M. Weakly, Esq., Senator elect, a proper certificate of his election, came up in the Supreme Court yesterday morning at ten o'clock.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., appeared on behalf of the petitioners, and Messrs. Gibson and Weir for the respondents.

Chief Justice Thompson stated that he would first call upon the counsel for the respondent to sustain their answer, as that seemed the most natural way of proceeding.

Mr. Gibson remarked that the great trouble which he found in the case arose out of questions in looking at the duties of return Judges (which were defined as *ministerial*), he found that when they met in convention they were compelled to examine the papers, see that they were properly verified, &c. Was that a purely *ministerial* act? When the County Judges meet, they pass upon the returns, and a majority decides, just as a majority of the Supreme Court decides. He would not quarrel with definitions, but simply ask, Was this duty strictly ministerial? When two District Judges meet, as in this case, one representing one county and the other another, are their duties considered or enlarged? They were certainly not limited. They were greatly enlarged. All the powers of the judges of the county who elected the District Judge were aggregated in him. He acted under the same oath, and exercised the same powers. He was not a mere carrier-pigeon. If he went into the conference he would not have been a been irregularities and frauds, what should compel him to violate his conscience and certify to a falsehood! If the court should decide that a return judge had no *judicial* power, and had no right to do more than merely count up the figures, then his judicial injection into the certificate should be treated as no such harmless meddling, but as a part of the skeleton of that aspect of the case. There was another feature to be considered. If the respondent had illegally exercised the powers of a judge, and had he not at the same time discharged his ministerial duty in certifying to the actual number of votes received by each of the Senatorial candidates! That he had done so, was the view taken by his counsel. It was not too violent a presumption that the senate would do its duty, and allow Mr. Weakly to take his seat.

Mr. Marshall, by request of the Court, then stated the position he intended to assume. Mr. Weakly would proceed. The first position was: That Emminger ought to overturn the Constitution of the State, which declares that the Senate shall be the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members. Second—That the duties of a return judge are simply to cast up the votes and certify to the result. Third—That even the Supreme Court had no right to pass upon the legality or illegality of the election. He stated authorities in support of these positions.

Mr. Weir then proceeded. The great difficulty was to comprehend the exact legal questions raised in this issue. First, it was asked that the Court should compel Mr. Emminger to do a particular act in a particular way. The remedy of mandamus should not be applied unless it should appear that the parties complaining had no other method of redress. What had Emminger done? He had certified to the election of Mr. Weakly.

[At this point, the Chief Justice asked Mr. Weir to read the return. That gentlemen then read: "We, the return judges of the Nineteenth Senatorial district, having met in the court-house in the borough of Carlisle on October 17, 1871, to count up the votes cast in the said district, composed of the counties of Cumberland and Franklin, for a Senator therefrom, do certify that from the county returns, it appears that in the county of Cumberland, Henry K. Neffer had 4,414 votes, and that James M. Weakly had 4,263 votes. In the county of Cumberland James M. Weakly had 4,600 votes. And Henry K. Peffer had 3,951 votes."

Mr. Weir was going on to argue the validity of this return, when he was asked if he had read the Constitution. He replied that there was, and having asked to read it all, continued—

"And it appearing that fraud and bribery have been made use of in obtaining said votes to a large an extent as to vitiate the said election or change the result, we decline to certify to the election of either of said candidates as duly elected Senator of the Senate, which, under the Constitution, is made the judge of the qualifications of its own members."

Mr. Weir then continued, and argued that while Emminger had substantially complied with the law, in certifying to the votes which each candidate had received, he went still further and added matter not above recited. Mr. Weir then went on to argue that the law was so specific in the forms to be used in certificate: and the law, not having prescribed a form, left Mr. Emminger without any remedy of mandamus. And further, that the Return Judge, having gone beyond his power in alleging fraud, had placed in his certificate so much surplusage, that it had completely vitiated the certificate. Suppose Mr. Weakly should present this paper to the Senate. Would the Senate orders decide at once that the certificate was sufficient, and that the judicial declaration of the Return Judge amounted to nothing? The Senate has the power to do so. Suppose the Supreme Court should require a particular form of certificate from the respondent; that the respondent, he at blight, should refuse to comply, and that the Court should imprison him for contempt. And suppose that in the meantime the Senate should receive Mr. Weakly's certificate as valid, then the complainant would have all his rights, and the respondent would be in jail. From this view was presented to illustrate the caution which should be exercised in the application of the writ of mandamus. Again, would the Court peremptorily demand of Emminger which he swears he cannot do with a conscientious sense of duty? If the Court believed Mr. Emminger truthful in his answer, then it would be their duty to consider whether he had a valid excuse or good reason for not making out the certificate in a particular way. The gentleman admitted the positions assumed by counsel for the petitioner, but urged that they were not applicable, as they did not cover the questions in issue. In a word, that while Emminger had no power to go behind the returns, he had given a sufficient justification of his act—sufficient to shield him from the effect of the extraordinary discretionary power now invoked, the power of mandamus.

Mr. Marshall was about to reply, but the Chief Justice suggested that there was scarcely any necessity.

Justice Sharswood declared very emphatically that he did not wish to hear further arguments.

The Chief Justice stated to Mr. Marshall that he might proceed, if there was anything further that he wanted to say.

Mr. Marshall said he would state his position in very few words. It was this: Emminger's duty, under the law, was, first, to cast up the votes which each candidate had received, and declare which of them had been elected. Secondly, having found which candidate had received a majority, to furnish him with a "certificate of his election." He had the brother of these facts. This Court was then asked to compel him to perform his duty. He was not asked to certify to a *due* election, but simply to do a simple ministerial act.

After some explanation in regard to the form of mandamus, the Court took a recess to examine the papers. Mr. Marshall said he wanted the mandatory order so framed that, should the respondent fail to comply a motion could be made for a rule to show cause why he should not be held for contempt. The Chief Justice assented to this suggestion, and the argument ended.

A good deal of interest was manifested, and quite a number of gentlemen were present outside the barriers of the bar, among others Senator Harry White, Senator Graham and others.

At the Court room yesterday morning the writ had not been issued. It will be made returnable in this city before the rising of the court.

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Abel's Vermin Exterminator is shure death to rats, mice, roaches, &c. Try it. Sold by druggists and dealers.

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Attractive stock of ladies, misses and gents' furs at Palmer's, 84 Wood street. TTHS

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You can get it from druggists and dealers. It will rid your house from flies, mice, roaches, &c. Abel's Vermin Exterminator has no equal." Try it."

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New fashionable furs at R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street. TTHS

ABEL'S GLYCERMEL OF ROSES.

The best and cheapest article in the market for chapped faces, hands and lips. "Try it."

GRAND REOPENING.

The Opera House Billiard Saloon—New Tables and New Fixtures—Grand Free Exhibition for One Week by Mr. Garnier.

The new Opera House billiard and dining rooms have become a fixture in this city, and in fact an institution which the public could not well do without. The proprietor, Mr. George E. Richardson, has fully demonstrated his ability to conduct a first-class establishment, and a discriminating public have given ample evidence of its appreciation of his talents in the liberal and generous patronage he has allowed upon the establishment, and the result is that the Opera House saloon has been the most successful enterprise ever inaugurated in this city. In consequence of the rapidly increasing popularity of billiards as a pastime and amusement, and having the finest hall for billiards in the city, Mr. Reineman wisely determined to furnish it in a proper manner, and in style satisfactory to his patrons; and, to that end he has disposed of all the old tables, and has just had ten new tables manufactured by Julius Bake, of Cincinnati, placed in their stead. These tables are of the medium size, made of fine Hungarian ash with rosewood trimmings, and supplied with the celebrated Phelan cushion, and beautiful new racks made of the same material as the tables and finely finished are placed in different parts of the room, and the balls and other paraphernalia necessary to the game are all new and in keeping with the rest of the elegant hall, which is beyond doubt the finest in the State, if not in the country. All the improvements will be completed this morning, and Mr. Reineman proposes to give a grand reopening in honor of the event, which will begin at two o'clock this afternoon, and for the purpose of making the affair as interesting as possible to his patrons, he has, at a great expense, secured the services of Mr. Albert Garnier, the billiard champion, for one week, who will give exhibitions of his skill in manipulating the balls every afternoon and evening during that time. These exhibitions will be free to all, and the public are cordially invited to be present. During each afternoon and evening during the week Mr. Garnier will play a match game with some one of the best players in the city, after which he will give his exhibitions of fancy shots and wonderful skill with the "stick" and balls. All admirers of this beautiful and harmless game should avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing the greatest player in the country, as they never may have another chance. It does not cost a dollar, nor even a cent, but just walk in and stay as long as you want to and see all there is to be seen gratis.

Mr. Reineman's success has not been confined to the billiard room alone, but the dining rooms are decidedly the most popular in the city, and deservedly so, as they are conducted in a first class manner in every respect. The bar is stocked with all the choicest brands of wines and liquors, ales, &c., and it is attended by gentlemen who thoroughly understand their positions. Both these departments are, however, separate and distinct from the billiard room, which is under the immediate supervision of Mr. Phillips, a courteous and agreeable gentleman, who understands his business in every respect, and attends to it properly. Mr. Reineman deserves great credit for his efforts to afford the patrons of his establishment, and the public generally, so great a treat free of expense, and we feel confident that his friends will not forget his generosity. As stated above, Mr. Garnier will give exhibitions of his skill every afternoon and evening for one week, commencing this afternoon, and as several hundred persons paid a dollar each for the privilege of witnessing a similar exhibition a few evenings since, it is to be presumed that these free exhibitions will be very liberally patronized.

Silver Plated Ware

Extra quality, at R. E. Breed & Co's. China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

For Irritation of the Scalp.

Apply *Burnett's Cocoaine* night and morning.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Elfie" had its third performance last night, and before a slim audience. The night was an unfavorable one, however, and doubtless kept many away. "Elfie" to-night.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Whatever may be said of the merits or demerits of "Our Cousin German," it is popular with the masses, and drew another crowded audience last night. Mr.